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DATED EUROPEAN COINAGE  
PRIOR TO 1501

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BY  
ALBERT R. FREY

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NEW YORK

1914







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## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

PROBABLY the most important incident that characterized the fifteenth century was the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and the consequent termination of the Eastern or Byzantine empire. The history of the other European States during this period while interesting, is insignificant in comparison to the rise and growth of the Ottoman empire.

France and England finally reached an agreement in their struggles for supremacy, the English retaining Calais only. Hardly had this been accomplished when the House of York began to aspire to the crown, and by their ambitious views they inaugurated the "Civil Wars of the Roses." The House of Tudor under Henry VII began in 1485. France enlarged her territory under Louis XI by the conquest of Burgundy, Provence and Anjou.

The three Scandinavian kingdoms, Denmark, Sweden and Norway were joined under Margaret by the union of Kalmar in 1397; but in 1435 Sweden withdrew from this arrangement. The Low Countries included a number of independent dukedoms, such as Brabant, Flanders, Gelderland, Holland, Zeeland, etc., which eventually became subject to the House of Hapsburg, and the seventeen provinces were united under Charles V during the succeeding century. It was their most flourishing period of trade, and Bruges and Ghent were the great commercial centres.

Throughout the Holy Roman Empire the followers of Johann Huss of Bohemia refused to acknowledge the Emperor Sigismund, which led to the Hussite Wars, lasting from 1419 to 1436. In 1438 the line of Hapsburg succeeded to the throne under Albrecht II and a union of Bohemia and Hungary with the Empire was effected. His successor,



Frederick III, however, could not prevent the newly acquired territories from electing native rulers. The most notable of these, Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, defeated the Turks at Vienna in 1485.

In Russia Ivan I threw off the Mogul yoke and took the title of Czar upon his accession to the throne in 1462. The marriage of Ferdinand, the Catholic, and Isabella of Castile in 1469, led to the union of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, and in 1492 Granada, the last Moorish Kingdom in Spain was taken and annexed to Castile.

The Medici family of Florence were supreme throughout Italy during this century. Cosimo became head of the Republic in 1434 and was a patron of the arts and sciences. His grandson, Lorenzo, "Il Magnifico," succeeded in 1464 and was a poet and writer of no mean rank. The House of Sforza flourished in Milan, Francisco being Duke in 1450 and Galeazzo in 1466.

The great theologians of the period include Johann Huss, Martin Luther, Thomas Cramner, and Erasmus. Savonarola occupies a place by himself. The principal writers were François Villon, the witty French poet; Sebastian Brandt, the author of the "Ship of Fools;" Hans Sachs, the shoemaker and poet of Nuremburg; and Ludovico Ariosto, whose "Orlando Furioso" remains a classic to this day. The fine arts were represented by the brothers Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the founders of the Flemish school of painting; Hans Holbein, the Elder in Germany, and the three great Italian masters, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael. Kopernicus, the astronomer, and Machiavelli, the statesman, were also of this century.

To Germany belongs the credit for the only great inventions of the age we are speaking of. Guttenberg's name will always be associated with printing, and Peter Hele of Nuremburg invented watches about 1477. The Portuguese on the other hand made practically all of their geographical discoveries and added vastly to our knowledge of Asia and America. The Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores were all discovered by them early in this century, and in 1444 they sighted Nuno Tristão, the Cape Verde islands of to-day. Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1486, and the same point was circumnavigated by Vasco da Gama in 1498, who continued from thence to the East Indies. The discoveries by Columbus in the Western Continent are so well known that they need not be recapitulated.

The dated Mediaeval coinage of Europe may be said to begin in the early part of the eighth century, on the conquest of Spain by the Arabs under Tarik in 711. There are a number of Spanish Mohammadan gold



coins extant bearing dates or "indiction" numbers prior to the year one hundred of the Hijra with Latin legends of the type and character in use for some years previously in Africa. The earliest dated of these Spanish pieces and probably the earliest dated Mediaeval coin struck in Europe is as follows:

Gold Solidus. Year 93 A. H. (711 A. D.)

*Obv.* Margin ins. H2ΛΔFRTIN2PNANNXCIII

In centre, INDCX

*Rev.* Margin ins. INNΔINND2N2Δ222 . . . NDSA

In centre, An eight rayed star.

These abbreviations may be translated as follows:—*Hic SoLiDus FeRiTus IN SPaNia ANNo XCIII INDiCtione X IN Nomine Domini NoN DeuS NiSi DeuS SoluS Non DeuS Alius.* There exists another positive date, that of the year 98 A. H. (716 A. D.). This is a bi-lingual piece with the date written out in Arabic. From the time of the fall of the Ommiades at Baghdad and the continuation of that line in Spain in the latter half of the eighth century, we have a very extensive series of dated Hispano-Arabic coins, those issued by the Almohades being about the only exception.

Although the Christian nations had the example of dated coins set before them by the Mohammadans, they seem to have disregarded it for several centuries, and probably when they did begin to place dates on their money it was not Moslem influence that brought it about, because in several instances, prior to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Christians dated some of their coins as we shall see later.

It can be said that the Arabs began the practice almost from the inception of their coinage. The first pieces they struck were in copper in imitation of those of Byzantium. For the most part they were undated, but we find a few exceptions. We know of one with ANNO XVII (638 A. D.) This is probably an actual date and not a copy of some prototype, as others are found dated KA (= 21 or 641 A. D.) and XT (= 23 or 643 A. D.) On the conquest of Persia in 640 A. D., coins based on the old Sassanian models were issued by the Arabs for that province. These bear an almost continuous line of dates in Pehlevi from the year 20 of the Hijra, or 640 of our era, to the end of this especial coinage. The Caliphate probably began to strike money with regularity about 73 A. H., or 692 A. D., when their own distinctive or "reform" coinage as it is known, began. Since then all Mohammadan dynasties have almost invariably dated their issues.

Foreign nations, in their relations with the Mohammadans, have seen fit to issue coins in imitation of Moslem money, and in the few



instances of this practice in Mediaeval times these coins have invariably been dated, while the issues with Christian types have remained undated. One of the earliest instances is the gold mancus of Offa of Mercia. This is a close copy of an Abbaside dinar but with OFFA REX added, and bears the Mohammadan date 157 A. H. (774 A. D.) This date possibly may have no significance, the whole inscription being copied in detail, nevertheless it falls within the reign of this Mercian monarch, who, by the way, dated none of his own indigenous coins.

In the eleventh century the Normans began to overrun Sicily and Southern Italy, and gradually drove out the Arabs who had been entrenched there for several centuries. These later invaders issued coins bearing Arabic legends as well as their own Christian types. Those of Moslem fabric were invariably dated, the earliest being so poorly written that the legends are indecipherable. About the first legible coins are gold pieces of Roger I, Count of Sicily, struck at Messina in 485 A. H. (1092 A. D.) He and his successors coined pieces with Arabic legends for a number of years, the dates always being in the Mohammadan era. On the other hand those pieces which bear Latin inscriptions are invariably without date. There is however a silver concave ducat of Roger II, struck at Brindisi, which has a regnal date.

*Obv.* Bust of Christ facing, XIC. XC. RG. IN. AETRN  
(*Iesus Christus Regnat in aeternum*).

*Rev.* Roger II and his son the Duke of Apulia jointly holding a cross: at right, RR SLE. (*Rogerus Rex Siciliae*); at left, R. DX. AP. (*Rogerus Dux Apuliae*); in field, vertically, ANRX (*Anno regni decimo*) = 1140 A. D.

As the northern Christian kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula gradually became stronger they slowly drove the ever-weakening Moorish dynasties before them. Alfonso VIII found there many Mohammadan subjects under his sway, and issued gold pieces with Arabic inscriptions. As the legends on these pieces are Christian in their sentiment, though based on the stereotyped formula used on Mussalman coins, we think it of interest to give a translation.

Gold marabotin Alfonsin or dinar.

*Obv.* Centre ins. *The pontiff of the church of the Messiah, the Pope.*  
ALF

Marginal ins. *In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, one God, He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved.*

*Rev.* Centre ins. *Prince of the Catholics, Alfonso son of Sancho, may God help him and protect him.*



Marginal ins. *This dinar was struck in the city of Toledo in twelve hundred and twenty-three of (the era of) Es-Safar.*

Es-Safar or the Spanish era is reckoned from January 1, B. C. 38, being the year following the conquest of Spain by Augustus. The above piece was coined in 1185 A. D. There is an almost continuous line of dated dinars from 1223 Safar, through Alfonso's reign and into the time of Henry I, as we find one of these Arabic inscribed gold dated 1255 Es-Safar (1217 A. D.) It is worthy of note that Alfonso struck a dated coin prior to his Arabic emissions. This piece probably commemorates his entrance into Toledo in 1166 A. D.

Silver obolus.

*Obv.* In centre. Cross — crosslet + ΕΡΤ ΜCCLIII

*Rev.* In centre. Cross ΤΟΛΕΤVΝ (Toledo)

The date 1204 corresponds to 1166 of our era.

However, Alfonso and his successors did not continue the practice and there was a lapse of several centuries before they resumed the custom. One exception should be noted — a large gold coin of Peter I, the Cruel, 1350-69, bearing the Spanish date 1398 (1360 A. D.)

Gold, ten doblas.

*Obv.* Bust of the king. + DOMINVS : NICHII : POIVTOR : ΕΤΕΓΟ : DISPICIAM : INIMICOS : MEOS : Ε

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Castile and Leon. + PETRVS : DEI : GRATIA : REX : CASTELLE : Ε LEGIONIS : Ε : N : CCC : LXXX : VIII

We now come to another series of dated coins, and, although not struck in Europe, they bear the dates of the Christian era. These are the gold dinars or besants with Arabic inscriptions struck at Saint Jean d'Acre by the Crusaders, in imitation of the dinars of the Fathimides.

Gold dinar.

*Obv.* Centre ins. *There is but one God.*

Inner margin. *The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost.*

Outer margin. *Struck at Acre in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Incarnation of our Lord the Messiah.*

*Rev.* Centre. Cross.

Outer and inner margins. *We are glorified by the cross of our Lord Jesus the Messiah from whom is our salvation, our eternal life, and our resurrection, and by whom we have been delivered and pardoned.*

Other dinars are known with the dates 1253, 1254, 1257, 1259. Silver pieces exist, copied from dirhems of the Ayoubite prince Imad-ed-Din Ismail.

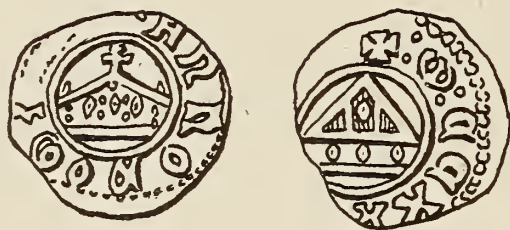
Silver dirhem.

*Obv. Struck at Acre in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-one of the Incarnation of the Messiah. One Lord, one faith, one baptism.* [The well known saying of St Paul, Ephesians iv: 5.]

*Rev. The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God. Glory be to God for ever and ever, Amen, Amen, Amen.*

The various Crusader principalities did not date any of their other coins.

It is a remarkable fact that while the dinars just enumerated were being issued in the old Syrian town of Akka a unique coin with a date should have been put forth in the northern portion of Europe.



This silver penny or denier bears on the obverse a bishop's hat with ✠ M: CCXX . . . . I and on the reverse a crown with • ANNO DOMI . . .

It is described in the *Danske Mynter* as probably issued by Niels Stigsen, the Bishop of Roskilde (1225-1249) under Waldemar II. Mader, however, would read the date as 1248, which would bring it to the reign of Erik VI. Plovpenning.

More than a century now elapses before another revival of dated coinage occurs, and in the following pages the principal specimens of this period are enumerated. The majority of them are not in the cabinets of collectors in this country, and consequently it was a matter of considerable difficulty to obtain accurate descriptions, as catalogues and other books of reference had to be relied on. Special thanks are also due to Dr. P. Weinmeister of Leipzig for supplying notes on many of the German series; to Mr. Howland Wood of New York, who has contributed the information relative to the Mohammadan issues in this preface, and to Mr. J. de Lagerberg of Passaic, N. J., for his memoranda on the Scandinavian coins.

The arrangement followed is a chronological one, and for the sake of uniformity the side bearing the date has always been catalogued as the obverse, although this practice conflicts in some instances with prevalent customs in Europe. Minor varieties have not been considered and medals are excluded. Lastly, the thaler of Mainz dated 1438 (Schult.-R., No. 3488, Reimmann No. 2331) has been purposely omitted as it is now generally conceded that it was one of Becker's fabrications.



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- De munten der voormalige Heeren en Steden van Gelderland. Mit 23 Tafeln. Haarlem, 1853.



## THE DATED EUROPEAN COINAGE PRIOR TO 1501

1373

### 1. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 8. Farina 1960.)

*Obv.* Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINOT—XC: REGN—  
AN ONIN — CCCLXXIII ⁂ Inner inscription: MON — ETN ⁂ —  
IVNG — HEIT.

*Rev.* Bust of Charlemagne holding a sceptre and globe; beneath, an eagle and shield. ⁂ KAROLVS ⁂ MAG ⁂ — ⁂ NVS ⁂ IMPERAT. (*sic.*)

Jungheit, also variously written Jungkeit and Junkheit, was formerly a borough near Aachen, the burggraves of which exercised the privileges of seigniorage, but at what period they obtained this right is not known.

1374



### 2. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 9. Farina 1962. Meyer 7554.)

*Obv.* Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINCI—XC: REGN—  
— AN ONI. N — CCCLXXIII: Inner inscription: MON — ETN ⁂ —  
IVNG — HEIT

*Rev.* Bust of Charlemagne as on preceding. ⁂ KAROLVS ⁂ MAG  
— NVS ⁂ IMPERAT

1375

### 3. AACHEN. Long-cross Groschen of Jungheit.

(Lietzmann 10. Farina 1963. Meyer 7555. Saurma 2802.)

*Obv.* Long cross. Outer inscription: XC: VINC ... REGN—  
ANO: ONI—N. CCC. LXXV. Inner inscription: MON — ETN ⁂  
IVNG — HEIT

*Rev.* Bust of Charlemagne holding a sceptre and globe; beneath, an eagle and shield. KAROLVS ⁂ MAG — NVS ⁂ IMPERAT. Minor

varieties occur; some have a Maltese cross ✠ preceding the Emperor's name.

## 1390

## 4. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois.

(v. d. Chijs, XXIX: 5.)

*Obv.* Long-cross. Outer inscription:  $\Lambda\Omega\Omega\Theta$   $\Theta$  —  $\Theta\Omega\Omega\Omega$  —  $\Omega$  •  
 $\Theta\Theta\Theta$  \* — \*  $\text{LXXXX}$  Inner inscription:  $\text{MON} - \text{ET} - \text{SCOV} - \text{ORST}$

*Rev.* Arms, nine pellets in a shield. ✠  $\text{REINARD} * \text{ONS} : \text{DE} : \text{SCHOVORST} \text{Z} \text{SICH}$

A manorial fief in Brabant where a seigniorial mint was established under the governorship of Reinhard I (1358–1391). Later it came under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Julich. The name also occurs as Schoonvorst.

## 1391

## 5. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois.

(v. d. Chijs, XXVIII: 3; XXIX: 6. Farina 1801.)

Similar to preceding, but with date  $\Omega$ .  $\Theta\Theta\Theta$ .  $\text{LXXXXXI}$ .

Issued by Reinhard II (1391–1419), successor to Reinhard I.

## 1392

6. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois. Similar to preceding.  
(Farina 1802.)

## 1393

## 7. SCHÖNFORST AND SICHEM. Gros-tournois. Similar to No. 5.

(Farina 1803. v. d. Chijs XXVIII: 4. Saurma 2795.)

## 1402

## 8. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen.

(Lietzmann 13, 14. Farina 1966, 1967.)

*Obv.* Cross dividing inner inscription only. Outer inscription:  
 ✠  $\Lambda\Omega\Omega\Theta$  :  $\text{DOMINI}$  :  $\text{MILLESIMO}$  :  $\Theta\Theta\Theta\Theta$  :  $\text{SECUNDO}$ . Inner  
 inscription:  $\text{MON} - \text{ET} : \text{VRB} : \text{AQEN}$

*Rev.* Bust as in No. 3.  $\text{SCS} : \text{KAROL}' . \text{MA} - \text{GVNS} : \text{IPERAT}'$ .

Aachen, or Aix la Chapelle is mentioned as a place of seigniorage as early as 1166, when the Emperor Frederick I, erected a mint there and decreed that all other coins were to be accepted in this town according to their respective values. *Vide Lacomblet, Urkundenbuch des Niederrheins*, (I: 412).

## 1403

## 9. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.

(Lietzmann 15. Farina 1968.)



## 1404

10. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 16. Farina 1968.)

## 1405

11. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 17. Farina 1968.)

## 1406

12. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.

## 1410

13. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 21. Farina 1976.)

## 1411

14. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 22. Farina 1977.)

There are varieties. In some the Emperor is holding a globe and sceptre, in others the model of a church.

## 1412

15. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 23. Farina 1978.)

## 1418

16. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 24. Farina 1979.)

## 1419



17. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8  
(Lietzmann 25. Farina 1979.)

## 1420

18. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen.  
(Lietzmann 26. Farina 1980. Meyer 7559.)  
Similar to No. 8, with the date : CCCC : XX

## 1421

19. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 27. Farina 1981. Meyer 7560.)

## 1422

20. AACHEN. Short-cross Groschen. Similar to No. 8.  
(Lietzmann 28. Farina 1981.)

## 1424

21. ST. GALLEN. Plappart.

*Obv.* Standing figure of St. Gallus. ΣΤΗΤΩΣ ΓΑΛ — ΛΥΣ.  
1828.

*Rev.* Arms over a floriated cross. \* ΜΟΗΕΤΤΑ: ΝΟΥΤΑ: ΣΤΗΤ:  
ΓΑΛΛΙ.

This groschen or piece of three Kreuzer was issued by the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gallen, under Heinrich von Mangisdorf (1417–1426), and is not only the earliest dated Swiss coin known, but the first one bearing Arabic numerals with a Christian era. To Roger II, King of Sicily must be given the credit for first using the modern system of numerals in a date, as a silver coin of this ruler is known dated 533 A. H. corresponding to 1138 A. D. As this is a coin with an Arabic inscription with the date in the Mohammadan era, it is not necessary to describe the piece. Another coin of Roger II of a Christian type is mentioned in the introduction.

In regard to the figures of this date it should be observed that 2 frequently appears as Z in early works. *Conf. Ars Memorandi*, a block-book of *circa* 1430. 2 was the ordinary form of our present figure 4 until the introduction of printing, although Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa in his *Liber Abbaci* (written in 1202 and rewritten in 1228), uses a figure 4<sup>c</sup>. The mathematicians of the fifteenth century gradually straightened the old form and we find it as 9 and 9; in the succeeding century 4 appears to prevail.

## 1425

22. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Saurma 2707. Cappe 1101.)

*Obv.* Christ seated on a throne and under a canopy. Below the arms of Cologne and Mörs. ΠΝΟ : ΝΝΙ : Ν. CCCC. XXV.

*Rev.* Long cross, in the angles the arms of Cologne-Mörs, the Palatinate, Mainz, and Trier-Ziegenhain. ΤΗΕΟΔΙΟ' \* — ΠΡΟΡΕΙ' \* CCL'

Dietrich II von Mörs was Archbishop of Cologne from 1414 to 1463, and he had jurisdiction over mints at Bonn, Deuz, Köln, Königsdorf, Nonnenwerth, Rhense, Rheinbergen, and Riehl.

Köln (Colonia, Cöln, Cologne) is one of the oldest cities in Germany and a Roman mint existed there in the third century. There are coins of Postumus inscribed COL. CL. AGRIP. *i. e.* Colonia Claudia Arippina, and varieties with COL. CL. AGRIP. COS. III.





## 23. MAINZ. Groschen.

*Obv.* Christ in a Tabernacle below armorial bearings:  $\Pi' \Omega O \Omega \Omega I'$   
—  $\Omega * \text{CCCC}' * \text{XXV}$

*Rev.* Design as preceding:  $\text{CONR} - \Pi \Omega I * \Pi - \text{RCPI} - \text{M}\Pi \text{G}'$

This coin was issued by Konrad III von Dhaun (1419–1434), who controlled the mint at Frankfurt a/M., and when the Electors of the Palatinate would not include him in their confederation they also selected a picture of Christ for their gold and silver coins. (*Vide* note to No. 27.)

## 24. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

*Obv.* Bust of Christ in a Tabernacle, below the arms of the Palatinate-Bavaria.  $\Pi \Omega O * \Omega \Omega I' - * \Omega * \text{CCCC} * \text{XXV}$

*Rev.* Long cross, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Palatinate-Bavaria, Trier-Ziegenhain, and Cologne-Saarwerden.  $\text{LVD} - \text{W} - \text{IC}' * \text{C}'\text{P} - \text{R}' * \text{DV} - \text{X} * \text{BT}$

Issued by Ludwig III, Elector Palatine from 1410 to 1436.

1426

## 25. KÖLN. Groschen. Similar to No. 22.

(Cappe 1102.)

1429

## 26. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling, a variety of Groschen.

(Knyphausen 5507. Saurma 3906.)

*Obv.* G over a cross.  $\Pi \Omega O : \Omega \Omega I : \Omega : \text{CCCC} : \text{XXIX} *$

*Rev.* G.  $\text{MON}\text{E} * \text{NOV}\Pi * \text{GOTTING}\text{E} *$

Göttingen evidently possessed a mint as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, as in a charter of the town dated 1268 there is mentioned a *Bernardus monetarius*, and in another charter of 1330 a *solidus Gottingensis* is referred to. In the chronicles of 1346 occurs the following: *pro viginti et septem marcis et tertio dimidio fertone puri argenti Gottingensis ponderis et valoris*.

The town must have taken advantage of this privilege very shortly afterwards, as Tilemann Friese, the Burgomaster of Göttingen, in his *Münzspiegel* (p. 168), states that Körtlinge were issued there in 1360 and 1381 and specifies their weights and degrees of fineness. The name of the coin is probably derived from "Groschen," low-German "Grote," diminutive "Grötling"; and by the transposition of the letter r we obtain "Görtling" and finally "Körtling," *i. e.* a fractional "Groschen."

## 1431

## 27. BINGEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 2488.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: ΠΝΝΟ : ΟΝΙ : Ν : CCCC : XXXI \* Inner inscription: ΜΟΝΕΤΤΑ : ΒΙΝΓΕ \*

*Rev.* The archbishop standing, the arms of Mainz and Bingen on each side. CONRTA. ΠΡΕΡ. ΜΠ.

Konrad III von Dhaun was Archbishop of Mainz from 1419 to 1434, and he had jurisdiction over mints at Bingen, Frankfurt a/M., Heiligenstadt, Höchst, Mainz, and Miltenberg.

The name of the Archbishopric occurs as Macontia, Magontia, Maguncia, Maguntia, etc.

Bingen, a well known town in the grand-duchy of Hessen, possessed a mint as early as the reign of Charlemagne which was later discontinued. The Archbishop of Mainz revived the seigniorage early in the fourteenth century.

## 1432

## 28. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1103, 1104.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: \* ΠΝΝΟ + ΟΝΙ' ΜCCCC + XXXII + ΕΤ \* C. Inner inscription: \* ΜΟΝΕΤΤΑ ‡ ΒΥΝΕ'.

*Rev.* The Archbishop standing; to his right the armorial shield of Köln, and to the left that of Mörs: ΤΗ — ΕΟΟΙ' ΠΡΕΡ ΠΙ' CO.

Issued by Dietrich II. *Vide* No. 22.

## 1433

## 29. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

## 1436



## 30. CLEVE. Double Groschen.

(Farina 1517.)

*Obv.* Cross, with W — K — E — C in the angles. \* ΜΟΝΕΤΤΑ : ΝΟΝ : ΟΛΙΒΕΝΣ : ΠΝΟ : ΟΝΙ : XXXVI :

*Rev.* Arms of the Duchies of Cleve and Mark. \* ΠΟΟΛΡΗ' : ΟΥΧ : ΟΛΙΒΕΝ' : 3 : CO : ΔΕ : ΜΡ' : ΚΤ



Adolph IV (*obit.* 1448) was created Duke of Cleve in 1417, and Count of Mark in 1394.

31. HÖCHST. Gold gulden.

(Farina 3057. Cappe 604. Reimmann 335.)

*Obv.* Arms of Cologne, Trier, and the Palatinate. ✱ ΠΩΩΟ \* ΩΩΙ \* Ω CCCC \* XXXVI \*

*Rev.* Armorial shields of Mainz and Erbach on a long cross. THERO — PRER — MTGV — MO \* NO

Issued by Theodoric I of Erbach, who was Archbishop of Mainz from 1434 to 1459. *Vide* note to No. 27.

This town on the river Main was annexed to the archbishopric of Mainz in 1351. Coins were struck here from about 1372 to the middle of the fifteenth century.

32. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2616.)

*Obv.* The arms of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. ✱ ΠΩΩΟ \* ΩΩΙ' \* Ω' \* CCCC \* XXXVI \*

*Rev.* Quartered shields of Trier and Helmstädt on a long cross. RTRT' — PROR' — TRE' \* M — ON' \* CO'

This gulden was issued by Raban von Helmstädt, the Archbishop of Trier from 1430 to 1439. The mints under his jurisdiction were located at Berncastel, Coblenz, Ober Wesel, Offenbach, and Trier.

Coblentz from its position at the confluence of the Mosel and the Rhine is referred to as *Conflunge*, *Confluentia*, etc., in early archives. In 1163 Gudenus in his *Codex Diplomaticus Moguntiae* (II: 16) speaks of a *denarius aureus vel duodecim argentei Confluentine monete*. The city appears to have issued no coins from the end of the twelfth until the establishment of an ecclesiastical mint there early in the fifteenth century.

33. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 1139.)

Joseph states that gold gulden were issued by Ludwig IV for Bacharach in the Palatinate with the dates 1436, 1437, and 1438. *Vide infra*.

1437

34. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* The shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne in a trefoil arrangement, in the centre a rosette. ✱ Π' ΩΟ \* ΩΩΙ' \* Ω' \* CCCC \* XXXVII \*

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Bavaria-Palatinate on a long cross. LVDOV' — C' \* P' \* R' — DVX \* B' — MO' \* B'

*Vide* note to No. 50 *infra*.

## 35. BACHARACH. Albus or Groschen.

(Farina 2481.)

*Obv.* Bust of St. Peter over the shield of arms of the Palatinate and Bavaria.  $\pi' * \text{DN}' * \text{M}' * \text{CC} - \text{CC} * \text{XXXVII} *$

*Rev.* Shields in trefoil arrangement.  $* \text{LVOW} \bullet - \text{C}' * \text{P}' * \text{RC}' - * \text{DVX} * \text{BT}'$

## 36. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 1071. Reimmann 7405.)

*Obv.* Shields of Trier, the Palatinate, and Mainz arranged in trefoil fashion.  $* \pi' \text{NO} * \text{DNI}' * \text{M}' * \text{CCCC} * \text{XXXVII} *$

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Cologne-Mörs on a long cross.  $\text{THEO}' - \text{PREP}' - \text{OLO}' - \text{MO}' \text{RI}'$

*Vide* note to No. 22.

## 37. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 44.)

*Obv.* Short cross with five-pointed stars in the angles. Outer inscription:  $* \text{SIT} * \text{NOMEN} * \text{DOMINI} * \text{BENEDICTVM} *$  Inner inscription:  $* \pi\text{NO} * \text{DNI} * \text{M} * \text{CCCC} * \text{XXXVII} *$

*Rev.* Arms, consisting of a double eagle over a shield.  $* \text{MONETA} * \text{NOVA} * \text{GRONINGENSIS} *$

Sometimes called Jager; it was a base silver coin of the value of two stuyvers.

## 38. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Saurma 2713. Cappe 1074.)

*Obv.* Seated figure of St. Peter.  $\pi' : \text{DN}' : \text{M} : \text{CCCC} : \text{XXXVII} :$

*Rev.* Armorial shields of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate, arranged in trefoil fashion.  $: \text{THEOD} : \text{PREPI} : \text{OLON}'$

## 39. MAINZ. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 605.)

*Obv.* The shields of Cologne, the Palatinate, and Trier arranged in trefoil fashion, in the centre a period.  $* \pi' \text{NO} * \text{DNI}' * \text{M} * \text{CCCC} * \text{XXXVII} *$

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Mainz-Erbach on a long cross.  $\text{THEO}' - \text{PREP}' - \text{MGV}' - \text{MO}' \text{NO}$

Issued by Theodoric I of Erbach, who was the Archbishop of Mainz from 1434 to 1459.

## 40. MAINZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2495.)

*Obv.* St. Peter standing. Inscription similar to the preceding.

*Rev.* Quartered shield over three others arranged in trefoil fashion.  $\text{THEOD} . \text{PREPI} . \text{MG}' \text{N} .$



## 41. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Soothé 526.)

Similar to No. 32, with the date ✠ ANNO \* DNI \* M \* CCCC \*  
XXXVII \*

## 42. TRIER. Groschen.

(Saurma 2619.)

*Obv.* Bust of St. Peter.*Rev.* Quartered shields of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate.

Inscriptions similar to No. 32.

## 43. LIÈGE. Billon plak.

(de Chestret 310, 311, 312.)

*Obv.* Cross potent, resembling Maltese type. ✠ ANNO : DOMINI :  
MILLE SIO : CCCCXXXVII :

*Rev.* Quartered arms of the Bishop. + IOH : EPS : LEODIEN' :  
DX' : BVILLO : Z : COM'LOS'

Issued by Jean VIII de Heinsberg, who was the Bishop of Liège from 1419 to 1455. They were also struck in the following year, at which time there appeared a half and quarter plak of the same type, and with but slight variations in the lettering. These are the earliest dated coins of the Bishopric of Liège.

## 44. BINGEN. Rader albus or Groschen.

*Obv.* Similar to No. 27.

*Rev.* Similar to No. 27, but with the titles of Theodoric I of Erbach, Archbishop of Mainz.

1438

## 45. COBLENTZ. Gold gulden.

(Bohl 5. Farina 2315. Reimmann 7443.)

*Obv.* The arms of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. ✠ ANNO \*  
DNI' \* M' \* CCCC \* XXXVIII \*

*Rev.* Quartered shields of Trier and Helmstädt on a long cross.  
RTRT' — TRCT' — TRCV' — MO' \* CO'

## 46. COBLENTZ. Groschen or Albus.

(Bohl 6. Saurma 2620.)

*Obv.* Bust of St. Peter. \* AN \* DN' \* MCC — CC \* XXXVIII

*Rev.* Armorial shields of Mainz, Köln-Mörs, and the Palatinate.  
\* RTRT' — \* TRCT' — TRCV'

## 47. HÖCHST. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2492. Cappe 607.)

*Obv.* Armorial shields of Köln, Trier, and the Palatinate in trefoil,  
in the centre a star. ✠ ANNO \* DNI' \* M' \* CCCC \* XXXVIII

*Rev.* Armorial shields of Mainz and Erbach on a long cross. TRCO'  
— TRCT' — MTCV' — MO' \* HO' —

*Vide* note to No. 31.



48. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Joseph 48. Cappe 1072. Reimmann 313.)

*Obv.* Armorial shields of Trier, the Palatinate, and Mainz, arranged in trefoil fashion. \* Π'ΝΟ \* ΝΝΙ' \* Ν' \* CCCC \* XXXVIII

*Rev.* Quartered shield of Köln-Mörs on a long cross. ΤΗΕΟ' — ΠΡΕΡ' — COLO — ΝΟ' \* ΡΙ' *i. e.* Theodericus Archiepiscopus Coloniensis, Moneta Rilensis.

Issued by Dietrich II von Mörs. *Vide* note to No. 22.

49. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2714.)

Similar to No. 22, with COI \* ΝΟ \* ΡΙ \* on the reverse.

50. BACHARACH. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 2424. Farina 2476. Joseph 32.)

*Obv.* The shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne in trefoil fashion. \* ΠΝΟ + ΝΝΙ' ΝΟΟΟΟXXXVIII \*

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Bavaria-Palatinate on long cross. LVDV' — C' Ρ' . Ρ' — DVX Β ΜΟ' Β' (*i. e.* Moneta Bacharacensis).

Issued by Ludwig IV, Count Palatine from 1436 to 1449. He had jurisdiction over mints at Amberg, Bacharach, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Nabburg, Neumarkt, Oppenheim, Veldenz, and Wachenheim. Of these, the little town of Nabburg, north of Regensburg, can lay claim to the earliest coins, as bracteates were struck there in the reign of Duke Henry II of Bavaria, who ruled from 985 to 995. These bear the inscription NAPPVRG. CIVI.

51. BACHARACH. Groschen.

(Saurma 2426.)

*Obv.* St. Peter seated. \* Π' \* ΝΝ' \* Ν \* CC — CC \* XXXVIII

*Rev.* As obverse of No. 50. \* LVDV' — \* C \* Ρ \* ΡΕ' \* DVX \* Β' —

52. GRONINGEN. Gros. Similar to No. 37.

1439

53. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 45, 46.)

Similar to No. 37, and dated \* ΠΝΟ \* ΝΝΙ \* Ν \* CCCC \* XXXIX \*

There is a demi-gros of the same type and date.



1440



54. GRONINGEN. Gros. Similar to No. 37.

1441

55. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen.

(Farina 1630.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: \* ANNO : DOMINI : MILESIMO : CCCC : XLII Inner inscription: \* MONET : NOV : SCOENVO

*Rev.* Arms of Jülich and Berg. \* GERHARD : DVX : IVL : Z : MON : Z : CO : RAB :

Issued by Gerhard VI, Duke of Jülich and Berg (1437–1475).

1443

56. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen. Similar to preceding.

(Farina 1631. v. d. Chijs XXIX: 13.)

57. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

Issued by Theodoric I von Erbach.

58. BACHARACH. Groschen.

Similar to No. 51, but on some specimens the name of the Count Palatine is omitted.

59. RIEHL. Groschen.

Similar to No. 22, with COL \* MO \* RI \* on the reverse.

60. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Bohl 5.)

*Obv.* Half-length figure of St. Peter holding a sceptre in his right hand and a key in his left. \* P' DN' \* M \* C — CCC \* XLIII \*

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate, in trefoil arrangement. \* MONET' — NOVIT \* COVE'.

Issued by Jakob von Sierk (or Sirk) the Archbishop of Trier from 1439 until his death in 1456. He was Chancellor to René, King of Naples, and Bohl states that he paid his predecessor, Raban von Helmstädt, 100,000 gulden to secure the mitre.

## 1444

61. RIEHL. Groschen.

Similar to No. 22, with COL \* MO \* RI \* on the reverse.

62. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 50.

(Saurma 2427. Farina 2480.)

63. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

64. KÖLN. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 22 and 38.

(Saurma 2715. Cappe 1106.)



65. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2628. Farina 2318.)

*Obr.* St. Peter seated. ΠΡΟΣ : Μ : CCCC : XLIII.

*Rev.* Arms of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate in trefoil arrangement. ΜΟΝΕ : ΝΟΥΤ : ΟΟΕ.

*Vide* note to No. 60. There are varieties with a crowned H (? Halberstadt or Hildesheim).

66. SCHÖNFORST. Groschen.

(Saurma 2981. Farina 1632.)

*Obr.* Short cross. Outer inscription: + ΠΝΟ : ΔΟΜΙΝΙ' ΜΙΛΕΣΙΜ : CCCC : XLIII. Inner inscription: + ΜΟΝΕΤ' . ΝΟΥ : ΣΟΕΝΟΥ'

*Rev.* Quartered shield. + ΓΕΡΑΡΔ' . ΔΥΧ : ΙΥΛ' . 3 : ΜΟΝ' . 3 : ΟΟ .

Issued by Gerhard VI, of the Duchy of Jülich and Berg. The mint towns were Berg, Düren, Jülich, Mühlheim, and Schönforst. *Vide* note to No. 55.

## 1445

67. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2716.)

Similar to No. 22, with MO \* RI \* on the reverse.

68. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

69. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 51.



## 70. BAER. Florin d'or.

*Obv.* Quartered shield of Utrecht-Moeurs upon a cross-pattée.

\* ΠΝΝΟ \* ΔΟΜΙ' \* ΜΟΟΟ \* ΟΧΛΥ \*

*Rev.* Three shields in trefoil fashion; to the left the arms of the Bishop of Utrecht counterstamped with those of Baer; to the right those of Utrecht counterstamped with Lathem; below the evenly divided arms of Utrecht-Moeurs. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ \* ΝΟΥΤΑ \* ΠΥΡΕΤΑ \* ΒΠΕΡ \*

This unique coin was issued by Walram de Mörs (or Moeurs), a disputant for the Bishopric of Utrecht (1417–1456). It belonged to Johann W. Stephanik and was sold with his collection in December, 1904, realizing 90 florins (about \$37.00). The piece was described in detail by Alfred Noss in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1904. Baer is a fief situated between the towns of Arnheim and Doesburg, and belonged in the fifteenth century to the Counts of Moeurs.

## 71. KÖLN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1107, 1114.)

Similar to Nos. 22 and 38. Cappe catalogues specimens with inscriptions in both Roman and Gothic letters.



## 72. GRAZ. Vierer.

*Obv.* Double eagle. ✠ MONETA . IN . GREX 45

*Rev.* Arms. FRI . D . GR . IMPERATOR .

The issues of the Holy Roman Empire under Frederick III (1440–1493) are described at length by Raimann in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (XXI: 456) and by Dr. Luschin von Ebengreuth in the same journal (XLII: 137).

The “vierer” was a silver coin current from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and had a value of four “Berner,” hence its name. The latter term was applied to diminutive silver coins which were imitations of the deniers of Verona, called in German Bern, which must not be confused with the Swiss town of a similar name.

1446

## 73. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Cappe 1115. Saurma 2717.)

Similar to No. 22, with date ΜΟΟΟΟΟΧΛΥΙ

## 74. RIEHL. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 1073.)

*Obv.* Half-length figure of St. Peter \* Π : ΔΝΙ . ΜΟΟΟΟ \* ΧΛΥΙ \*

*Rev.* Armorial shields of Trier, Mainz, and the Palatinate in trefoil. ΜΟΝΕ \* ΝΟΥΤΑ \* ΡΙΛΕ \*

## 1447

75. RIEHL. Groschen.

(Cappe 1109. Saurma 2718.)

Of the same type as the gold gulden No. 74.

76. BINGEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 27.

(Farina 3058.)

77. BACHARACH. Groschen.

(Farina 2480.)

*Obv.* St. Peter seated. \* Π' \* ΩΝΙ' \* Ω \* — ΩΩΩΩ \* XLVII'

*Rev.* As obverse of No. 50. \* ΜΟΝΕ' — \* ΝΟΥΠ \* — \* ΒΑΧΗ'

Issued by Ludwig IV of the Palatinate.

## 1448

78. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No 74.

(Saurma 2719. Cappe 1110.)

79. COBLENTZ. Groschen.

(Bohl 6. Saurma 2629.)

*Obv.* Figure of St. Peter as on No. 60. \* Π' \* ΩΝ' \* Ω \* ΩΩ — ΩΩ  
\* XLVIII \*

*Rev.* Same as No. 60.

80. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 77.

## 1449

81. BACHARACH. Groschen. Similar to No. 77.

(Farina 2480.)

82. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No. 74.

(Cappe 1111.)

## 1450

83. BONN. Groschen.

(Cappe 1112.)

*Obv.* Half-length figure of St. Peter. \* Π : ΩΝΙ . ΩΩΩΩΩ \* Ι.

*Rev.* As No. 74, but with the inscription: ΜΟΝΕ' \* ΝΟΥΠ \*  
ΒΥΝΝΕΝΣΙΣ.

The archbishops of Cologne had a mint in this town and undated coins are in existence from the reign of Siegfried (1275–1297). Several issues of the fourteenth century bear the inscription *signum ecclesiae Sancti Cassii Bunensis*, in reference to the church built there and dedicated to St. Cassius.



## 1454

## 84. GRONINGEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs X: 47, 48; XIX: 21.)

*Obv.* Long cross with G in the centre.  $\text{ANNO} \cdot \text{DOMIN} \cdot \text{M} \cdot$   
 $\text{CCCC} \cdot \text{LIIII} \cdot$

*Rev.* Double eagle over shield placed diagonally.  $\ast \text{MONETA} \cdot$   
 $\text{NOVA} - \text{GRONINGENSIS} \cdot$

Double and half gros, or jager were also coined in this year, and it is to be understood that their issue was co-eval with all other issues of the Groningen jagers hereafter enumerated. Slight varieties exist; the half omits the G in the centre of the cross, etc.

## 1455

## 85. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to preceding.

(v. d. Chijs X: 49, 50, 51, 52.)

## 86. FREIBURG. Kreuzer.

This coin is cited on the authority of Jenner, *Die Münzen der Schweiz* (p. 57). Possibly the date is a misprint for 1555, as the succeeding coin is dated 1559.

## 87. BOLSWARD. Quarter escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 1.)

A town of West Frisia, in which there are records of a mint as early as the eleventh century. *Vide* Nos. 88 and 89.

## 1456

## 88. BOLSWARD. Escalin or stuber.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 2.)

*Obv.* Cross with B - O - L - S in the angles.  $\text{ANNO} - \cdot \text{DOMIN} \cdot$   
 $- \cdot \text{M} \cdot \text{CCCC} - \cdot \text{LVI} \ast \cdot$

*Rev.* Double eagle.  $\ast \text{MONETA} \cdot \text{NOVA} \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{BOLSWERD}$



## 89. BOLSWARD. Half escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 3.)

*Obv.* As preceding.  $\text{ANNO} \cdot - \text{DOMI} - \text{N} \cdot \text{MCC} - \text{CC} \cdot \text{LVI} \cdot$

*Rev.* As preceding.  $\ast \text{MONETA} \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{BOLSWERDIT} \cdot$

## 90. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs X: 53.)

## 91. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Achter.

(N. Z. XXI: 462.)

*Obv.* Monogram. + ANNO . DOMINI . I X . 5 . 6*Rev.* Quartered arms. ERIDRICVS . ROM . IMPER ✱

## 1457

## 92. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

## 93. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 4.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: ✱ SIT . NOMEN . DOMINI . BENEDIC' ✱ Inner inscription: ✱ ANNO . DO : MCCCCLVII .*Rev.* Double eagle. ✱ MONETA . NOV . BOLSWERDIA ✱

## 94. OBER-SACHSEN. Turnosgroschen.

(Götz 3667.)

*Obv.* The Landsberger arms, with cross in the centre. Outer inscription: ✱ H . DI . GRACIA . TVRINGE . LAND Inner inscription: ANNO . M . CCCC . LVII*Rev.* Thuringian crest. GROSSVS ✱ MAROI ✱ MISNENSIS

The Margraviate of Meissen in 1423 became a part of Kursachsen and the above coin was issued by Frederick II, who received the sobriquet "der Sanftmütige."

## 95. OBER-SACHSEN. Groschen.

*Obv.* The Landsberger arms supported by a lion. ✱ GROSSVS . LAND' . TVRING' . I 8 7 A*Rev.* Lozenge-shaped arms. ✱ W . DI . GRACIA .A variety issued by William III and first described in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (163, 14). The figures of the date represent the earliest use on any coin of 7 and 11 for 5 and 7 respectively. Both forms are to be found in various manuscripts from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. The *Ars Memorandi*, one of the oldest European block-books, which goes back to *circa* 1430 has 7 and 11, and in a manuscript of Boethius, *circa* 1294 the forms 7 and 11 are employed. For 8 *vide* note to No. 21 *supra*.

## 1458

## 96. GRAZ. Achter.

*Obv.* Arms. MONETA — III — GRAX. 58.*Rev.* Double eagle. HRI' D' G' ROMAN . IMPER ✱An Imperial issue by the Emperor Frederick III. *Vide* Nos. 72 and 91.

## 97. GRAZ. Pfennig.

(N. Z. XXI: 462; XLII: 186.)

*Obv.* HR in trefoil arrangement; in the upper angles, 8 — 8.*Rev.* Blank.

These small coins were commonly known as "Schinderlinge."



## 1459

98. GRAZ. Pfennig. Similar to preceding, with  $\mathfrak{C}$  — 9.  
(N. Z. XXI: 462.)

99. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 22.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

## 1460

100. GRONINGEN. Double Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs X: 54.)

Similar to preceding. The date reads:  $\mathfrak{K}'\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{I}' \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}$   
—  $\mathfrak{C} \text{ } \mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{X} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$ .

101. WIENER NEUSTADT.  
(N. Z. XLII: 186.)

*Obv.*  $\mathfrak{C} + \mathfrak{O}$ .  $\mathfrak{R}$  and  $\mathfrak{P}$  all arranged in trefoil fashion; below, the letters  $\mathfrak{T}$   $\mathfrak{W}$ .

*Rev.* Blank.

The letters  $\mathfrak{T}$   $\mathfrak{W}$  stand for Teschler Wien. Nicholas Teschler was the mint-master.

## 1461

102. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs X: 55.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:  
 $\mathfrak{K}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{I}'\mathfrak{M}$  —  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{C} \text{ } \mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{I} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$

## 1462

103. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs XI: 56.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

## 1463

104. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs XI: 57, 58.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:  
 $\mathfrak{K}' \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{I}'$  —  $\mathfrak{M} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{I}$  —  $\mathfrak{II} \text{ } \mathfrak{C}$

105. NIMÈGUE. Quarter escalin.  
(v. d. Chijs I: 7.)

*Obv.* Long cross.  $\mathfrak{K}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}$  —  $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{I}$  —  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C}$  —  $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{III}$  (*sic*).

*Rev.* Lion rampant.  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{A}$   $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{A}$   $\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{A}$

A town of the Province of Gelderland on the river Waal; bracteates were issued here as early as the eleventh century. The name is variously written, Nijmegen, Nimmhegen, etc.

106. GRAZ. Vierer.

(Pichler 31.)

Similar in design to No. 72 but of larger size.

107. RIEHL. Groschen. Similar to No. 74.

(Cappe 1113.)

It will be noticed that the dated coinage of the archbishops of Cologne ceases in this year and is not resumed for a period of nearly twenty years. Theodoric II died in February, 1463, and in the following month Ruprecht (a brother of the Elector Frederick of the Palatinate), was named as his successor. None of Ruprecht's coins bear a date and the mint at Riehl was destroyed in 1474.

### 1464

108. BOLSWARD. Half escalin.

*Obv.* As No. 88.  $\Pi\Omega\Omega\Omega - \text{DOMIN} - \text{MCCCC} - \text{LXIII}$ .

*Rev.* As No. 88.  $\ast \text{MONETA} : \text{NOVA} : \text{BOLSWERDEN}$

### 1465

109. SACHSEN. Horngroschen.

(Götz 3815, etc. Saurma 4389.)

*Obv.* Diagonal armorial shield, with helmet, etc., above.  $\circ \text{E} \circ \text{A} \circ$   
 $\text{D} \circ \text{G} \circ \text{DVCS} \circ \text{SAX} \circ \text{TVR} \circ \text{L} \circ \text{MARCK} \circ \text{NIS} \circ 65$ .

*Rev.* Design similar to obverse.  $\circ \text{W} \circ \text{D} \circ \text{G} \circ \text{DVX} \circ \text{SAX} \circ \text{TVR}$   
 $\circ \text{L} \circ \text{MARCK} \circ \text{NIS} \circ$

Issued by the Elector Ernest of Saxony, jointly with his brother Albrecht and his uncle Wilhelm. There are numerous varieties of mint-marks for Leipzig, Colditz, Freiberg, Zwickau, etc.

110. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 59, 60.)

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37.

### 1466

111. SACHSEN. Horngroschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Götz 3825, etc. Saurma 4390.)

112. DEVENTER. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 11, 12.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms on long cross. Outer inscription:  $\text{DEO} \ast \text{ET}$   
 $\text{GLORIA} - \text{IN} \ast \text{EX} - \text{CELSIS}$  Inner inscription:  $\Pi\Omega\Omega\Omega - \text{DNI}$   
 $\text{M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXVI}$

*Rev.* Eagle over the two shields of Utrecht and Deventer.  $\ast \text{MON}$   
 $\text{ETA} \ast \text{NOVA DE} \ast \text{DEVENTERIE}$



Struck at Deventer by David de Bourgogne, who was the Bishop of Utrecht from 1455 to 1496. Deventer obtained the right of seigniorage from the Emperor Henry III in the year 1046.

113. DEVENTER. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 13.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms on long cross.  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\circ - \text{MILLE} - \text{SIO} \times$   
 $\text{CC} - \text{CCCLXVI}$

*Rev.* As preceding. \*  $\text{MONET} \pi \text{ NOV} \pi \text{ D} \pi \text{ VETRIE}$

114. DEVENTER. Demi sou.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 17.)

*Obv.* Long cross.  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\circ - \text{DNI}' \text{ M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXVI}$ .

*Rev.* Eagle over shield of Deventer. \*  $\text{MONET}' * \text{NOV} \pi \text{ DE} \times$   
 $\text{D} \pi \text{ VETRI}'$

115. DEVENTER. Quarter sou.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 1.)

Similar to preceding but has a short cross on the obverse, not dividing the inscription.

116. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3907.)

117. HESSEN. Groschen.

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Hessen, Ziegenhain, Nidda, and Hessen.  
 $\text{L} \cdot \text{D} \text{ G} \cdot \text{L} \pi \text{ NTG} \pi \text{ VIVS} \cdot \text{H} \pi \text{ SSIE} \cdot 66 *$

*Rev.* Three crests; the upper one that of Hessen and below those of Ziegenhain and Nidda.  $\text{G} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{DOMIT}' \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{CVG} \pi \text{ NH}' \cdot \text{ET}$   
 $\cdot \text{DY}$

Issued by Ludwig II, Landgrave of Hessen. He was born in 1438 and died in 1471. Upon the division of the country with his brother Henry III in 1458, Ludwig took Niederhessen and the Earldom of Ziegenhain, but he was compelled to restore the latter to his brother in the year 1469.

1467

118. HESSEN. Groschen.

(Hoffmeister 132. Saurma 2238.)

*Obv.* Arms of Ziegenhain on a slanting shield, with crest above.  
 $\text{G} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{COMIT}' \cdot \text{DE} \cdot \text{CVG} \pi \text{ NH} \pi \cdot 6 \Delta$

*Rev.* Slanting shield with the Hessian lion, a crest above. \*  $\text{LDG}$   
 $\cdot \text{L} \pi \text{ NTG} \pi \text{ VIVS} \cdot \text{H} \pi \text{ S}$

*Vide* note to No. 117. There are a large number of minor varieties.

## 119. HESSEN. Groschen.

(Hoffmeister 109.)

*Obv.* Same design as No. 117. † G . L . COMIT' . DE . AYGENN

6Λ

*Rev.* Same design as No. 117. † H'DG . LANTGRVIVS .  
HASSI .Issued by Henry III of Marburg. *Vide* note to No. 117.

## 120. SACHSEN. Horngroschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Saurma 4391. Götz 3835, etc.)

## 121. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

## 122. GRONINGEN. Jager.

Long cross on obverse, otherwise similar to No. 37. The date reads:

× ΠΝΝΟ × — ΔΝΙ' × Μ — × ΑΑΑΑ × — × ΛΧVII ×

## 123. GRAZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 718.)

*Obv.* Five shields of arms. GROSSVS IN + REG. ANO. 1867.*Rev.* Double eagle. ✱ HRI + D + G + ROM + IMPERAT.

## 124. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer.

*Obv.* Cross with eight angles. ΜΟΝΕ \* ΝΟΥΑ \* ΑΥΣΤΡ \* 67 \**Rev.* Double eagle. ΗΡΙΟ . ΒΟ . ΙΜΡ . ΑΕΙΟΝ .

The letters AEIOV are supposed to have been the initials of a motto or favorite sentence of the Emperor Frederick III (1440–1493), and he frequently employed them on coins, seals, and historical monuments.

Köhler in his *Münzbelustigungen* (III: 170 and 420) gives about sixty decipherings, both in Latin and German, many of them being utter absurdities.

Schmid in the *Clavis Numismatica* (II: 8) is in favor of

Auf Erden ist Oesterreich Unsterblich, *or*  
Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll,

as being the simplest and probably the most accurate interpretations.

Schlickeysen states (*Münz-Abkürzungen*, p. 27), that the original interpretation is found upon a contemporary crystal goblet which reads:

Aquila Ejus Juste Omnia Vincit,

and adds that in a day-book or diary kept by the Emperor he had written:

Austriæ est imperare Orbi universo,

and in another place,

Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich Unterthan.

So that these mottoes can also be accepted as contemporary explanations.



1468



125. HESSEN. Groschen.

(Hoffmeister 113. Saurma 2276.)

*Obv.* Helmet of the Landgrave diagonally over armorial shield of Thuringia. † G . L . H' COMIT' . DE . CVGEN H . 68.

*Rev.* Helmet over armorial shield of Ziegenhain. . H' D . G . LANTRAVIVS . HASS'

Issued by the Landgrave Henry III (1458–1483), nicknamed “The Rich.” *Vide* note to No. 117.

126. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Götz 3843, etc. Saurma 4392.)

127. ERFURT. Groschen.

(Lietzmann 395, 396. Saurma 4636.)

*Obv.* St. Martin on horseback. . SANCTVS . MARTINVS . EPISCOPVS . 68

*Rev.* The emblematic wheel of the city upon a floriated cross. GROSSVS . NOVVS . ERFFORDENSIS .

The town obtained the privilege of coining money during the twelfth century, and this is the earliest issue with a date.

128. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 124.

129. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs XIX : 23.)

130. DEVENTER. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVII : 14.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 114.*Rev.* Quartered shield of arms. Inscription similar to No. 114.

1469

131. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XVII : 15.)

132. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 109.

(Götz 3849. Saurma 4393.)

## 133. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

*Obv.* Five shields of arms. GROSSVS : IN — GREG : ANO :  
1869

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* HRI 3 : D : G : ROMANO . . . : IMPER

1470

## 134. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

*Obv.* Five armorial shields under a crown. GROSSVS · 8 · Λ · IN  
— GREG · ANO 18Λ0 · In the field: Π | ΕΙΟ | V ·

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* HRI · δ · G · 8 · 7 · ROMANORVM · IMPER ·

## 135. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XXI: 464. Saurma 644.)

*Obv.* Cross. MON — NOV' — CIV' — 18Λ0.

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* HRIODERIC'. ROMAN' \* I. P. (*sic*).

In this insignificant town a mint was established as early as the year 1228. A reference is made in the latter part of the thirteenth century to the poor condition of certain pfennige issued at this place, and in 1307, 1354, and 1361 mint-masters are mentioned by name.

## 136. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 16.)

## 137. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 61.)

Similar to No. 84, with the date reading: ANNO — DOMIN —  
MCCC — C \* LXX

1471

## 138. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 62.)

Similar to No. 84, with the date reading: ANNO — \* DOMIN — \*  
M \* CCC — C \* LXXI.



## 139. GRAZ. Double Groschen.

(Saurma 719.)

*Obv.* Five shields of arms, in the centre the letters ΠΕΙΟ V.  
GROSSVS. . . . IN . . GREG : ANO 18Λ1

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* HRI : D : G : 8Λ : ROMANORVM : IMPER





140. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 135.  
(N. Z. XXI: 464. Saurma 645.)

141. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.  
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 17, 18.)

142. DÜREN. Groschen.  
(Saurma 2980.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: MONET . NOVE . AN .  
MCCCC LXXI. Inner inscription: MONET . DVRENSIS.

*Rev.* Figure of the Duke. GERAR . DVX . IVLITCENSIS .

Issued by Gerhard VI, Duke of Jülich-Berg from 1437 to 1475. *Vide* Nos. 55 and 66. A mint was erected at this town by Duke Wilhelm I (1356–1361).

## 1472

143. DEVENTER. Double gros.  
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 19, 20.)

*Vide* note to No. 114.

144. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 135.  
(N. Z. XXI: 464.)

145. GRAZ. Half Groschen.  
(Saurma 720.)

*Obv.* Arms. MONETA . IN . GREG . AN .

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* ERIO . DG . ROMA . IMPER .

146. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.  
(v. d. Chijs XI: 63; XIX: 24.)

147. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 88.  
(v. d. Chijs IV: 5.)

148. BRABANT. Double briquet or gros.

*Obv.* Arms. SALVV : HTO : PELM : TVV : DNE : 18AN \*

*Rev.* Lions sejant. KAROLVS : DEI : GRAT : DVX : BRG :  
CO : H :

Issued by Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Brabant from 1467 to 1477. The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Salvum fac populum tuum domine*.

149. LEEUWARDEN. Gros.  
(v. d. Chijs V: 1.)

*Obv.* Long cross. ANNO : — DOMIN — M : CCCC : — LXXII :

*Rev.* Double eagle over diagonal shield. \* MONETA : NOV :  
LEUWARD'SIS :

## 1473

150. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to preceding.  
(v. d. Chijs V: 3.)

151. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs XI: 64; XIX: 25.)

Similar to No. 84, with the year:  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta - \text{DOMIN} - \text{M}^* \text{CCCC} - \text{LXXIII}$ .

152. DEVENTER. Double gros. Similar to No. 114.  
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 21; XVIII: 22.)

## 1474

153. UTRECHT. Double gros.  
(v. d. Chijs XXIX: 6.)

*Obv.* Quartered shield of arms. Outer inscription:  $* \text{MONETA} \circ \text{NOVA} \circ \text{EPLS} \circ \text{TRIPLECTENS}$ . Inner inscription:  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta \circ \text{DNI} \circ \text{M} \circ \text{CCCC} \circ \text{LXXIII}$

*Rev.* Short cross, surrounded by thirteen fleurs-de-lis in small circles. Inner inscription:  $\text{MEM} - \text{E}' \text{TO} - \text{DNE} - \text{DANIO}$

*Vide* note to No. 112.

154. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to Nos. 88 and 89.  
(v. d. Chijs IV: 6.)

Half escalins of the same year also occur.

155. BRABANT. Double briquet.  
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

*Obv.* Quartered shield of arms.  $\text{STLVV} \circ \text{HTO} \circ \text{EPLM} \circ \text{TVV} \circ \text{DNE} \circ \pi \circ \text{I} \Lambda \Lambda \circ$

*Rev.* Two lions sejant, a crown between.  $* \text{KAROL} \circ \text{DEI} \circ \text{GRAT} \circ \text{OX} \circ \text{BG} \circ \text{BRAT} \circ \text{Z} \circ \text{LI} \circ$

*Vide* note to No. 148. Struck at Antwerp; there are briquets of the same date.

In the *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (1912, col. 4989), is described a mule (Munich Cabinet) with the reverse of the briquet of Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, but dated 1474. Next to Jeanne d'Arc, Maria, Duchess of Burgundy, is probably the best known female character of the fifteenth century. She was born at Brussels, February 13, 1457, and in 1477 married the Archduke, afterward Emperor, Maximilian. She died March 27, 1482.

156. GRONINGEN. Jager.  
(v. d. Chijs XI: 65.)

Similar to No. 84, with the year:  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta - \text{DOMIN}' - \text{MCCCC} - \text{LXXIII}$



## 157. EAST FRISIA. Half stuber.

(Saurma 3301.)

*Obv.* Cross with stars in the angles. \*  $\text{D}\Lambda \circ \text{E}\Lambda\text{C}\Theta' \text{M I} \circ \text{M} \circ$   
 $\text{D}\text{I}\Theta\text{B} \circ \text{N}\text{I}' 74.$

*Rev.* Harpy. \*  $\text{E}\text{N}\text{N}\text{O} \circ \text{C}\text{O} \circ \text{E}\text{FRISIE} \circ \text{O}\text{I} \text{G}\Theta \text{T}\Lambda$

Issued by Enno I, Count of East Frisia (1466–1491).

## 158. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 11. Farina 1739.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. ✠  $\text{B}\text{E}\text{N}\text{E}\text{D}\text{I}\text{C} \times \text{H}\text{E}\text{R}\text{E}\text{D}\text{I}\text{T}\text{A}\text{T}\text{I} \times \text{T}\text{V}\Theta \times$   
 $\text{I} \times \text{R} \times \Lambda \times \text{R}$

*Rev.* A lion sejant, holding a quartered shield of arms. ✠  $\text{K}\Lambda\text{R}-$   
 $\text{O}\text{L}\text{V}\text{S} \times \text{D}\Theta\text{I} \times \text{G}\text{R}\Lambda \times \text{D}\text{V}\text{X} \times \text{B}\text{V}\text{R}\Theta \times \text{G}\Theta\text{L} \times$

Issued by Charles le Téméraire, Duke of Gueldres from 1473 to 1477.

The Duchy had a number of mint towns, among them being Arnheim, Roermund, Nimègue (Nimmhegen), St. André (Straeten), Zutphen, etc.

## 159. GUELDRES. Demi-briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 12.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. †  $\text{B}\text{E}\text{N}\text{E}\text{D}\text{I}\text{C} \times \text{T}\text{I}\text{T} \times \text{M}\Theta\text{T} \times \text{D}\text{N}\text{O} \times \text{I}\text{R}\Lambda\text{R}$

*Rev.* Demi lion rampant. †  $\text{K}\Lambda\text{R}\text{O}\text{L} \times \text{D}\text{I} \times \text{G}\text{R}\Lambda \times \text{D}\text{V}\text{X} \times \text{B}\text{V}\text{R}\Theta$   
 $\times \text{G}\Theta\text{L} \times$

The obverse inscription is from Psalms CIII: 1, 2.

## 160. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 6.)

*Obv.* As No. 155.

*Rev.* Device as No. 155, but inscription reads: ✠  $\text{K}\Lambda\text{R}\text{O}\text{L} \times \text{D}\Theta\text{I} \times$   
 $\text{G}\text{R}\Lambda \times \text{D}\text{V}\text{X} \times \text{B}\text{V}\text{R}\Theta \times \text{G}\Theta\text{L}\text{D} \times$

## 1475

## 161. GUELDRES. Briquet. Similar to preceding.

(Farina 1741.)

## 162. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 4394. Götz 3856, etc.)

*Obv.* Shield with lion. †  $\text{G}\text{R}\text{O}\text{S}\text{S}\text{V}\text{S}. \text{N}\text{O}\text{V}\text{V}\text{S}. \text{M}\Lambda\text{R}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\text{V}\text{S}. \Lambda 5$

*Rev.* Arms. †  $\text{E}. \text{W}. \Lambda. \text{D}. \text{G}. \text{D}\text{V}\text{C}\Theta\text{S} \text{S}\Lambda\text{X}. \text{T}\text{V}. \text{L}\Lambda. \text{M}\Lambda\text{R}\text{C}\text{H}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}\text{I}\text{S}$   
*(i. e. Ernestus Wilhelmus Albertus Dei Gratia Duces Saxoniae Thuringiae Langravii Marchiones Misniae).*

There are a large number of varieties; some have an error  $\text{N}\text{O}\text{V}\text{O}\text{S}$  and some of these and of the following years also bear the name of Margarethe.

## 163. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 66.)

164. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 1.)

*Obv.* Cross with B in the centre. ⚔ ΠΝΝΟ — ⚔ ΔΟΜΙΝ — ⚔  
ΜΟΟΟΟ — ⚔ LXXV

*Rev.* Double eagle. ⚔ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ ⚔ ΝΟΥΑ . ΒΟΛΣΒΕΡΔΕΝ'.

165. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 148.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6, 8.)

Struck at Antwerp; there are briquets of the same date.

166. CLEVE. Groschen or albus.

(Saurma 2932. Farina 1528, 1530.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Cleve-Mark on a long cross. ΠΝΝΟ —  
ΔΝΙ' Μ — ΟΟΟΟ — LXXV

*Rev.* Shield of Cleve over the diagonal shields of Mark. ⚔ ΙΟΗΣ .  
ΔΥΧ . ΟΛΙΥ . ΟΟ . ΜΑΡΚ

Issued under Johann I (1448–1481). There are also half groschen of the same date.

167. EAST FRISIA. Half stuber. Similar to No. 157.

(Knyphausen 6336.)

#### 1476

168. GUELDRES. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 155 and 160.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 7; XXIX: 11.)

The briquets and demi briquets vary slightly.

169. NIMÈGUE. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs I: 8.)

*Obv.* Long cross. ΠΝΝΟ — ΔΝΙΜ — ΟΟΟΟ — LXXVI.

*Rev.* Double eagle in shield. ⚔ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ \* ΝΟΥΑ \* ΝΟΥΑΜΑ-  
ΓΕΝ \*

170. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 164.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 7.)

171. GRONINGEN. Jager. Similar to No. 84.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 67.)

In the double jager of the same date there are varieties with G and G-R-O-N.

172. DEVENTER. Demi sou. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 18.)

173. UTRECHT. Double gros. Similar to No. 153.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 23.)

174. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Struck at Antwerp. *Vide* Nos. 148 and 165. There are briquets of the same date.



## 175. LIÉGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 346, 347.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the House of Bourbon with three fleurs-de-lis, over an ornamented cross.  $\Sigma\pi\lambda\nu\nu' - \text{H}\pi\text{Q} * \text{PO}' - \text{TW}' * \text{ON}' \text{LXXVI}$ .

*Rev.* Lions sejant, a crown above. In the exergue three small flowers.  $* \text{LVDO}' * \text{DE} * \text{BORB}' * \text{ES}' * \text{LEOD}' * \text{DVX} * \text{BVL}'$ .

Issued by Louis de Bourbon (1456–1482). The obverse is an abbreviation of *Salvum fac populum tuum domine*, and is copied from the Book of Psalms (XXVII: 12). There are numerous minor variations in the lettering.

## 176. WIENER NEUSTADT. Half-groschen.

*Obv.* Monogram with the letters  $\pi - \epsilon - \text{I} - \text{O} - \text{V}$  between.  $* \pi\eta\eta\text{O} \circ \text{DO} - \eta\text{I} \circ \text{I} \circ \text{I} \circ \text{X} \circ \text{T} \circ 6 \circ$ .

*Rev.* Long cross with four shields in the angles.  $\text{HRIO} - \text{IRIO}$  (*sic*) —  $\text{IM}\text{P} - \text{IM}\text{P}$  (*sic*)

1477

## 177. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 68, 69.)

Similar to Nos. 37 and 84, with the date  $\pi\eta\eta\text{O} - \text{ON}\text{I} : \text{M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{XXVII}$

## 178. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3885, etc. Saurma 4399.)

*Vide* No. 162. There are issues for Leipzig and Zwickau and half groschen of the same date. The issues for Leipzig have as mint-marks a cross, and those for Zwickau a sprig of clover or a crescent.



## 179. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Thaler.

(v. Mieris I: 140.)

*Obv.* Arms of Austria and Burgundy, surrounded by the chain of the Golden Fleece; the archducal crown above, separating the date.  $\text{IX} - \text{AA} \times \text{MAXI}^9 \times \text{Z} \times \text{MARIA} \times \text{DEI} \times \text{GRAT}' \times \text{DVX} \times \text{Z} \times - \text{DVCISS}' \times \text{AVSTRIE} \times \text{BG}' \times \text{LOT}' \times \text{BR}' \times \text{Z} \times$

*Rev.* Under a Gothic canopy the Virgin Mary holding the infant Saviour; St. Andrew and St. Sebastian at the sides; (small double eagle).  
 TOTTA : EVLORR : ES : AMI — CT : MER : ET : M — PCVL :  
 NON : EST : IN : TE

The oldest of all the dated Thaler. The marriage of the Emperor and Mary of Burgundy took place in this year.

180. GÖRZ. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XLII: 187.)

*Obv.* Eight-armed cross. MON. NOV. LEON. 1877.

*Rev.* Arms on shield. LEONN. COM. GORICI.

Issued by Leonard, Count of Görz (1462–1500). This appears to be the only coin of the fifteenth century bearing a date struck by this Austrian town.

181. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 2.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield. STLVV' ETQ : PELM' x TVV x ONET  
 1877 x.

*Rev.* Lions sejant, crown above. \* MARIK : DVCISSA : BG' x  
 COMIT' x ELTD'.

There are a large number of varieties; those for Brabant were generally struck at Antwerp, and those for Flanders frequently have a thistle in the exergue. (There is one with MARIK : DEI : G : etc., issued for Brabant.) There are briquets of the same year.

182. UTRECHT. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 24.)

*Obv.* Quartered shield of arms. Outer inscription: \* MONETIA .  
 NOVIA . EPIS . TRAIECTENS . Inner inscription: ANNO DNI.  
 MCCCCXXVII

*Rev.* Short cross; thirteen fleurs-de-lis in a circle. DAVIO  
 MEMETO DNE

Issued by David de Bourgogne (1455–1496) Bishop of Utrecht. There are singles of the same date. The coin is sometimes called a "Davidstuyver."

183. SNEEK. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 1.)

*Obv.* Long cross with S in centre. ANNO — DOMIN — MCCCC  
 — LXXVII.

*Rev.* Arms on shield. \* MONETIA : NOVIA : SNEKENSIS.

A town of Frisia, which, like Bolsward, obtained the privilege of issuing coins.



## 1478

184. BOLSWARD. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs IV: 9.)

*Obv.* Long cross with B in the centre. ANNO — DNI : M / CCCC .  
L / XXVIII

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* MONETA : NOV : BOLSWERDEN

185. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 2; XVIII: 3, 4.)

Similar to No. 181. There are briquets of the same date. Varieties occur, struck for Zeeland and Limburg, with

*Obv.* \* BENEDIC : HEREDITATI : TVE : A 18A8

*Rev.* \* MARTIA : DEI : G : DVCISS : BG : BRAB : Z : LI.

The deniers and smaller coins usually have on the reverse a letter M in ornamental border.



186. UTRECHT. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 26, 27.)

Similar to No. 182. The single gros occurs with the same date.

187. UTRECHT. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 4.)

*Obv.* Long cross, flowers in the angles. ANNO — MCCC — CLXX  
— VIII.

*Rev.* Arms of the city on a shield. \* CIVITAS : TRAIECTENSIS :

188. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 9; XVI: 16.)

*Obv.* Short ornamented cross. \* BENEDIC \* etc., as No. 185.

*Rev.* Lion sejant holding shield. \* MARTIA \* DVCISSA \* BG \*  
COMIT \* HO

Issued under Marie de Bourgogne; there is a gros of the same date.

Holland as a County or Earldom was productive of coins as far back as the twelfth century, and retained the privilege of seigniorage until about the middle of the sixteenth.

189. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3893. Saurma 4395.)

Similar to Nos. 162 and 178. There are also half groschen of the same date.

190. LIÉGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 175.  
(de Chestret 348.)

191. WIENER NEUSTADT. Half groschen. Similar to No. 176.

192. GRAZ. Kreuzer of the value of four Pfennig. Similar to No. 123.

193. SWEDEN. Oertug (Oldenburg 198).

*Obv.* Shield with three crowns; S above. × NONETΛ × STOCH ×  
18Λ8

*Rev.* Bust. ∴ ∴ SCS ∴ ERICVS ∴ REX ∴

The earliest dated coins of Sweden, issued by Sten Sture the Elder. The half oertug occurs with the same date written only as Λ8, and also with a large crown on the obverse and a letter S on the reverse. *Vide Numismatiska Moddelanden*, (I: 19).

This was a national coinage and not a local or municipal one as the obverse inscription would appear to indicate. The name of the coin is derived from a Norse word, *eyrir*, meaning a weight, and Latinized *ora* or *hora*.

194. GUELDRES. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 2.)

*Obv.* Long cross with flowers in the angles. ANNO \* ONI \* M \*  
CCCC \* LXXVIII

*Rev.* Armorial shield with a small star above. ✠ KTROL \* DVX \*  
GEL \* IVL \* ZCO \* ZV



195. HASSELT. Briquet.

(de Chestret 351.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. ✠ BN'DIC × HEREDITATI × TVE ×  
LXXVIII.

*Rev.* Rampant lion holding armorial shield. \* MO \* ERI \* LEO-  
DIED' HACTA \* HASSELT

Hasselt in Brabant, near Lille, was a town under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Liège, and must not be confused with the town of the same name in Overijssel. In 1411 John of Bavaria confirmed the ancient privileges of the mint-masters, and his example was followed by his successors.

De Chestret gives a variety dated 1476, but does not state where such a specimen exists.



1479



## 196. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 3846, 3847. Reimmann 4283, 4285.)

*Obv.* Laureated bust of the Emperor Maximilian I, separating €TΛ (14 below) — TIS. 19 (79 below); with the inscription: \* MAXIMILIANVS • MAGNANIMVS • ARCHIDVX • AVSTRIE • BVRGVND

*Rev.* Bust of Marie de Bourgogne with large steeple-crowned hood, separating €TΛ — TIS. 20; with the inscription: \* MARIA • KAROLI • FILIA • HERES • BVRGVND • BRAB • CONIVGES

There exist minor varieties.



## 197. TYROL. Thaler.

(v. Mieris I: 152. Madai 1371. Reimmann 4284.)

*Obv.* Bust of Marie de Bourgogne, separating • €TΛT — IS • ZO • and underneath the bust, the date 1479. Inscription same as reverse of No. 196.

*Rev.* Laureated bust of the Emperor, separating €TΛ — TIS • 19 • Inscription same as obverse of No. 196.

This thaler is by Gian. Marco Cavalli, and although dated 1479 was in reality struck at Hall in Tyrol in 1506, and was engraved after a medal by Jean de Candida. The half thaler (Madai 6694) of the same date reads CAROLI.

198. DEVENTER. Double gros.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 70, 71.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross cutting the date and charged with the shield of Deventer.  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta - \text{DNI}'\text{M} - \text{CCCC} - \text{LXXIX}$ .

*Rev.* The shields of Deventer, Campen, and Groningen arranged in a triangle with  $\circ\circ + \text{MON}\epsilon : \text{NOV}\pi : \text{D}\epsilon : \text{D}\pi\text{V}\epsilon\text{NT}\text{RIA}$

Struck at Deventer but issued by the three towns, Deventer, Campen, and Groningen.

199. DEVENTER. Demi sou. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII; 19.)

200. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 1; XVI: 10, 12, 17.)

*Vide* note to No. 188.

201. UTRECHT. Double gros. Similar to No. 182.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 28.)

There is also a gros of the same date.

202. ZUTPHEN. Demi albus or half groschen.

*Obv.* Cross, bearing in a heart the shield of Gueldres.  $\pi\eta' \text{D}' - \text{M} * \text{CC} - \text{CC} * \text{L} - \text{XXIX}$ .

*Rev.* Shield with the lion of Schwarzbourg, underneath the small inclined shield of Zutphen.  $* \text{MON}\epsilon' * \text{NOV}\pi - * \text{ZVTEH}\pi\eta\epsilon$

Issued by Henri III de Schwarzbourg, Bishop of Munster from 1466 to 1496.

*Vide* note to No. 158.

203. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.

(de Chestret 353.)

204. WIENER NEUSTADT. Half groschen. Similar to No. 176.



205. BRABANT AND FLANDERS. Double briquet. Similar to No. 181.

There are briquets of the same date.

206. CLEVE. Double groschen.

(Farina 1531. Saurma 2928.)

*Obv.* As No. 166, with  $\pi\eta\eta\eta\theta * - * \text{DOMI}' ** \text{M} * \text{CCCC} - \text{LXXIX}$

*Rev.* As No. 166.  $* \text{IOHS}' * \text{DVX} * \text{CLIVENS}' * \text{ET} * \text{CO}' * \text{MARK}' *$



## 207. CLEVE. Groschen.

*Obv.* As No. 166.  $\pi\eta\eta\theta\ \theta\theta\theta\theta\ \theta\theta\theta\theta\ \text{LXXIX}$ *Rev.* As No. 166.  $\text{IOHES' DVX OLIV' . Z . CO' . MATHE' *}$ 

Heretofore undescribed and probably unique. From the Erfurt "find" of 1905. Acquired by Dr. Jur. Theodor Kirsch of Dusseldorf, and sold with his collection on April 15, 1912 (No. 1096).

In February, 1905, there were discovered during excavations in the Marktstrasse at Erfurt, about 6000 groschen, as well as many other coins of the fifteenth century.

## 208. LIÉGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 175.

(de Chestret 350.)

## 1480

## 209. ZUTPHEN. Groschen or albus. Similar to No. 202.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 1; XIII: 1.)

There is a demi albus of this year of almost the same type.

## 210. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 185.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 5.)

Struck at Antwerp. The briquet, gros, and demi gros occur with the same date.

## 211. FLANDERS. Double briquet. The designs are as on No. 181.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 3, 4.)

*Obv.* ✠  $\text{STLVV * HTQ * PPLM * TVV * DNQ 1480.}$ *Rev.* ✠  $\text{MATRI * DVCISS * BG * COMIT * HL.}$ 

## 212. GUELDRES. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 3.)

*Obv.* Long cross cutting the date, a lion in each angle.  $\pi\eta\eta\theta\ \dagger$   
—  $\text{DNQ} \dagger \theta$  —  $\theta\theta\theta\theta\ \dagger$  —  $\text{LXXX} \dagger$

*Rev.* Divided shield with the lions of Gueldres and Juliers; underneath a star. ✠  $\text{KAROL * DVX * GEL * IVL * Z CO * 3V.}$

Struck at Roermond by Catherine de Bourbon, during the minority of her son, Charles d'Egmond.

## 213. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

## 214. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 162 and 178.

## 215. MÖRS. Groschen.

*Obv.* Short cross dividing  $\pi\eta\theta$  —  $\text{DI} \theta$  : —  $\theta\theta\theta\theta$  —  $\text{LXXX.}$   
Outer circle of shields.

*Rev.* Quartered shield of Mörs-Saarwerden, a star above. Outer inscription: ✠  $\text{MONETA * NOV * MOERS.}$  Inner inscription: ✠  $\text{VINQ * CO * MOERS * ET * SA.}$

Issued by Vincent, Count of Mörs (1448–1493). The town must have had a mint early in the fifteenth century, as the archives mention “Moersche Wispenninge” in 1420.

216. HOLLAND. Briquet. Similar to No. 188.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 4; XVI: 18.)

217. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.

(de Chestret 354.)

218. CAMPEN. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 14.)

*Obv.* Short cross.  $\Pi\Omega\ \text{DI}\ \text{M}\text{O}\text{O}\text{O}\text{O}\ \text{LXXX}$

*Rev.* Shield of the city.  $\ast\ \text{M}\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}\ \text{N}\text{O}\text{V}\text{A}\ \text{C}\text{A}\text{M}\text{P}\text{E}\text{N}.$

219. GARZ. Schilling.

*Obv.* Long cross with quartered arms.  $\text{N}\text{O}\text{H}\text{E} = \text{T}\text{T}\text{H}\text{O} = \text{V}\text{T}\text{G}\text{T}$   
=  $\text{R}\text{O}\text{E}\ 80$

*Rev.* Griffin.  $\ast\ \text{B}\text{O}\text{G}\text{I}\text{S}\text{L}\text{A}\text{V}\text{S}\ \text{D}\ \text{G}\ \text{D}\text{V}\text{X}\ \text{S}\text{T}\text{E}\text{T}\text{I}$

Issued by Bogislaus X, Duke of Pommerania (1474–1523).

220. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer.

*Obv.* Long cross intersected by short cross.  $\text{M}\text{O}\text{N}.\ \text{N}\text{O}\text{V}.\ \text{A}\text{V}\text{S}\text{T}\text{R}.$   
80.

*Rev.* Double eagle. Inscription similar to reverse of No. 221.



221. STYRIA. Kreuzer.

*Obv.* Shield with panther over double cross.  $\text{M}\text{O}\text{N} - \text{N}\text{O}\text{V} - \text{S}\text{T}\text{I}$   
— \* 80 \*

*Rev.* Crowned double eagle.  $\text{H}\text{R} * \text{I}\text{O} * \text{R}\text{O} * \text{I}\text{M}\text{P} * \text{A}\text{E}\text{I}\text{O}\text{V}$

Issued by the Emperor Frederick III.

222. SWEDEN. Oertug. (Oldenburg 201.)

Similar to No. 193, reading:  $\text{M}\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}\text{T}\text{A} \approx \text{S}\text{T}\text{O}\text{C}\text{H} \approx 80.$

The half oertug occurs with the same date, but of the type with crown and S.

### 1481

223. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Kreuzer.

(N. Z. XLII: 186.)

*Obv.* Crowned double eagle.  $*\ \text{M}\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}' * \text{N}\text{O}\text{V}\text{A} * \text{A}\text{V}\text{S}\text{T}\text{R}' * 81.$

*Rev.* Floriated cross with four armorial shields.  $\text{H}\text{R}\text{I}\text{O}' * \text{R}\text{O}' * \text{I}\text{M}\text{P}' * \text{A}\text{E}\text{I}\text{O}\text{V} *$



## 224. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Cross, with armorial bearings in the angles. (HONETN . NOVN . HARCHI . BRAND : 81

*Rev.* Eagle. (IOHAN . DG . HARCHI : BRANDEBVR :

Probably unique. It was issued by Johann, vice-regent or "Stadtholder" under Albert Achilles (1470–1489), and was discovered by the Rev. Frühbuhs in 1850 in a "find" near Grüneberg.

It was first described by J. F. Weidhas, in his treatise *Die Brandenburger Denare*, 1855, and he traced it to the cabinet of Chevalier Köhne in Petersburg.

## 225. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 185.

Struck at Antwerp. The briquet occurs with the same date. There is also a double briquet of Flanders of this year similar to No. 211.



## 226. LIÉGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 348.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield over floriated cross. + SALVV + HNC + PO' + TVVM + DNQ + LXXXI.

*Rev.* Lions sejant, a crown above. ✠ LVDO' \* DE \* BORB' \* RES' \* LEOD \* DVX \* B.

Issued by Louis de Bourbon (1456–1482). *Vide* note to No. 175.

## 227. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 5, 6: XVI: 13, 19, 20.)

The reverse reads: ✠ MARTIA \* DVCISSA \* BG \* COMIT \* HO.

*Vide* note to No. 188. The briquet occurs with the same date.

## 228. DEVENTER. Gros. Similar to No. 114.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 20, 21, 22, 23.)

The demi gros, sou, and demi sou were issued in the same year.

## 229. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

## 230. HASSELT. Briquet. Similar to No. 195.

## 231. JEVER. Oertchen.

(Saurma 3336.)

*Obv.* Long cross, in the angles I — E — V — G. ANNO — DNI — M — CCCCL — XXXI.

*Rev.* Arms. \* EDO \* WIMH \* CAPITAN \* IEV.

Jever was a mint-town of East Frisia and this coin was issued by Edo Wimken (1468–1511), the ruler under Count Enno I.

The Oertchen was a small base silver coin about half the size of a groschen.

## 1482

## 232. SACHSEN. Fürstengroschen or half Schwertgroschen.

(Götz 3900. Saurma 4400.)

*Obv.* Bisected shield with lion and the arms of Landsberg.

† GROSSVS . NOVVS . DVCVN . SAXONI . 82.

*Rev.* Shield of Chur-Sachsen. † € . Π . D . G . DVCS . SAX .  
TV . LT . MTR . MIS .

Issued by Ernst and Albrecht. There is a Spitzgroschen of the same date (Götz 3899) and a mule, a combination of both (Götz 3953).

## 233. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen.

(Farina 1639. Saurma 2986.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: ✥ MONETA ( ✥ NOVTA ( ✥  
MOLHEM. Inner inscription: ✥ ΠΝ' ✥ Ν ✥ CCCC ✥ LXXXII

*Rev.* Half length figure of the Duke over quartered shield:  
WILHELM' ✥ DVX — IVL ✥ Z ✥ MON — '

Struck at Mühlheim, one of the mint towns of the united Duchies of Jülich and Berg, by Wilhelm IV (1475–1511). Sometimes called Hubertusgroschen, the figure on the reverse being identified with St. Hubertus, the patron saint of huntsmen. Gerhard VI of Jülich-Berg was also the founder of the Order of St. Hubertus. There are varieties counterstamped H (? Hildesheim or Halberstadt).

## 234. LIÉGE. Double briquet. Similar to No. 226.

(de Chestret 350.)

## 235. CLEVE. Double groschen. Similar to Nos. 166 and 206.

(Farina 1534, 1535.)

There are groschen of the same date; some varieties have the letters C—L—I—V— in the angles of the cross.

Issued under Johann II (1481–1521).

## 236. HANNOVER. Groschen.

*Obv.* Shield over cross with 1—8—8—2 in the angles. BE'DICTA  
◦ SIT ◦ SANCTA ◦ TRINIT ✥

*Rev.* Lion over city gate. MONETA ◦ NOVTA ◦ HONOVEREN-  
CIS ✥

Reimmann, No. 6704, describes a *cast thaler* with similar inscriptions, and dated 148Z. (Madai 2249.)



## 237. DEUTZ. Turnose.

(Cappe 1175. Saurma 2743. Merle 6.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: SIT \* NOMEN \* DOMINI \* BENEDICTVM. Inner inscription: + AN \* M \* CCCC \* LXXXII.

*Rev.* Arms of Tours over the quartered shield of Cologne-Hessen. Outer inscription: \* HERMANNI. ARCHIEPI. COLONIEN'. Inner inscription: \* TVRON' — TVICN'.

Issued by Hermann IV of Hessen, Archbishop of Cologne from 1480 to 1508. There are varieties with a lion shield on the obverse.

The old name of this town was variously written Tuitium or Tuicium, and the Archbishop of Cologne controlled a mint at this place from which both gold and silver coins have been traced to the first half of the fourteenth century. The coinage ceased about 1612.

## 238. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 722.)

## 239. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

(Saurma 646.)

## 240. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 188 and 227.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 7, 8; XVI: 14.)

## 241. BRABANT. Briquet. Similar to Nos. 185 and 210.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 7, 8, 9, 10.)

Struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good. There is a rare stuyver of this date with obverse inscription SIMP • PATARD • HABCHT • I • BRH • 1482 (v. d. Chijs *De Munten der Voormalige Hertogdommen Brabant en Limburg*, 1851, p. 189).

## 242. GRONINGEN. Jager.

*Vide* note to No. 84.

## 243. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 29, 30.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. \* MEMENTO • DOMINE • DAVID • 1882

*Rev.* Lion holding shield. MONETA • NOVA • DEI • TRAIECTENSIS.

Struck by David de Bourgogne, Bishop of Utrecht from 1455 to 1496.

## 244. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 2.)

*Obv.* Long cross with fleurs-de-lis in the angles.  $\text{MON' NO} - \text{V}\pi$   
 $\text{TR}\pi\text{I}\epsilon\text{OT}\epsilon\text{N} - \text{LXXXII}$

*Rev.* Lion over shield of arms.  $\text{ENGELBERT} \times \text{DE} \times \text{CLIVIS} \times$   
 $\text{Z} \times \text{DE} \times \text{M}\pi\text{R}\pi$

Issued by Engelbert van Kleef, a claimant to the Bishopric of Utrecht (1481–1485).

## 1483

## 245. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 11.)

*Obv.* Arms over floriated cross.  $\ast \text{S}\pi\text{LW} \circ \text{H}\pi\text{C} \circ \text{P}\pi\text{LM} \circ \text{T}\pi \circ$   
 $\text{ON}\pi \circ \pi^{\circ} \circ 1883.$

*Rev.* Lions sejant, crown above.  $\ast \text{MON} \circ \pi\text{R} \circ \text{DV} \circ \pi\text{VSTRIE}$   
 $\circ \text{BR}\pi\text{B}\pi\text{N}\pi\text{CIE}.$

Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good, and struck at Antwerp. There are briquets of the same date.

## 246. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 188 and 227.

(v. d. Chijs XVI: 15.)

## 247. UTRECHT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 243.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 32.)

## 248. LIÉGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 372, 373.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of La Marck on an ornamented cross.  $+ \text{SIT}$   
 $+ \text{NOMEN} + \text{ONI} + \text{BENEDICTV} + \text{LXXXIII}.$

*Rev.* Two lions rampant, in the exergue three stars.  $+ \text{IOHS} +$   
 $\text{DEI GR}\pi' + \text{POSTVLAT} + \text{LEODI}.$

Issued by Jean de la Marck, a claimant to the Bishopric of Liège (Lüttich) from 1482 to 1484.

## 249. EAST FRISIA. Stuber.

(Knyphausen 6333–34.)

*Obv.* Long cross with  $\epsilon$  in the centre.  $\text{ON} \bullet \pi\pi - \text{CE} \circ \text{ONI} -$   
 $\text{IN} \bullet \text{DIE} - \text{B'NR'} 83.$

*Rev.* Harpy between four stars, a quartered shield below.  $\star \text{ENNOC}$   
 $\text{CO'} \circ \text{H'SIE} - \ast \text{OI'GENTL} \circ 83$

Issued by Enno I, Count of East Frisia (1466–91). There are varieties with the date on obverse only.



250. STOLBERG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Helmeted diagonal shield of Wernigerode. . GROS . DOMI  
. IN . WERNIGERODE 83

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Stolberg with stag. . GRATVO . HENN-  
RICI . IN . STOLBERG

Issued by Henry VIII, Count of Stolberg, and described in the *Blätter für Münz-  
freunde* (XLVIII: 13).

251. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

252. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

253. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 233.  
(Farina 1640. Saurma 2987.)

There are counterstamped varieties.

1484



254. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 233.  
(Farina 1641. Saurma 2988.)

255. LIÉGE. Briquet. Similar to No. 248.  
(de Chestret 374.)

256. LIÉGE. Briquet.  
(de Chestret 370, 371.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms of La Marck and Virnenbourg on an orna-  
mented cross. ANO — DOMI — LXXX — III.

*Rev.* Bust to right. ✱ WILH : D : MARH : MAB : LEOD' :

Issued by Guillaume de la Marck, nicknamed "the Bearded," who espoused the  
cause of his son, Jean de la Marck, a claimant to the Bishopric. There are half bri-  
quets of the same year.

257. LIÉGE. Double briquet.  
(de Chestret 390.)

*Obv.* Shield of de Horn over an ornamented cross of leaves.  
✱ SALW \* HTQ \* EO' \* TVVM \* DNE \* LXXX

*Rev.* Two lions sejant, facing; in the exergue three small flowers or  
rosettes. \* IOHIS' ELECT' OO' HMAT' LEODIEN'

Issued by Jean IX de Horn, Bishop of Liége from 1482 to 1505.

258. LIÉGE. Demi briquet.

(de Chestret 409.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross; in the angles 1888. MISER' NRI' Q' PASSVS ES P NOB.

*Rev.* Two armorial shields of de Horn reclining. \* IOI.H ELE COEMT LEOBIE.

The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Miserere nostri qui passus et pro nobis*.

259. CLEVE. Groschen. Similar to Nos. 166 and 206.

(Farina 1536. Saurma 2938.)

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve from 1481 to 1521.



260. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 1372. Reimmann 4277.)

*Obv.* Archduke on horseback to right; beneath 1484; around thirteen shields in a circle.

*Rev.* Half-length bust, crowned, and holding a spear and sword. \* SIGISMVNDVS \* ARCHIDVX \* AVSTRIE \*

Issued by Sigismund, Archduke of Austria (1439–1496). This coin receives the name “Dick Thaler” from its small and thick fabric. There are minor varieties.

261. TYROL. Half Thaler. Similar to preceding.

(Reimmann 4278.)

262. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

263. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

264. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou.

(v. d. Chijs I: 9.)

*Obv.* Short ornamented cross. ✠ ANNO \* DNI \* M \* CCCC \* LXXXIII

*Rev.* Lion rampant holding a shield. ✠ MONETA NOV \* NOVIMTGE.



265. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. ✥ BENEDIC : TIT : MET DVG : 1888

*Rev.* Ornamental letter M in a border. ✥ MO : TROHIOVG :  
TVST : BG : CO : HOLL.

Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good.

### 1485

266. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 11, 12, 13.)

*Obv.* Similar to preceding, with date 1885.

*Rev.* Semi-lion rampant. Inscription as preceding.

267. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 245.

268. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 10.)

269. LIÈGE. Demi briquet. Similar to No. 258.

270. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 72, 73, 74.)

*Obv.* Shield over short cross. Outer inscription: ✥ SIT . NOMEN  
◦ DNI . BENEDICTV Inner inscription: T'CCCCCLXXXV.

*Rev.* Double eagle over two shields of arms, the letter G underneath.  
✥ MONET . NOV GRONIGENS.

A variety has: *Obv.* Short cross with G in the centre, surrounded  
by the date ✥ TINO . DOMINI . CCCCCCLXXXV

*Rev.* Double eagle over shield of Groningen; inscription as preceding.

This coin is also called a double patard and a "Vleemsche."

271. CLEVE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2938.)

Issued under Johann II (1481–1521). *Vide* Nos. 166 and 206.

272. WESEL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2939.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross with W-€-S-T in the angles. TQ' . D — Q'  
◦ M . C — CCC . L — XXXV.

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Cleve-Mark, with a swan. ✥ IOHS' DVX  
CLIVENS' Z COMTRE

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve (1481–1521).

## 273. FRANEKER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 1.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross. ✥ ΠΝΝΟ · ΝΝΙ · Ν · ΟΟΟΟ · 188V*Rev.* Lion rampant. ✥ ΝΟΝΕΤ · ΝΟΝΑ · ΗΡΑΝΚΕΡΕ.

This town of West Frisia obtained the right to issue coins early in the fifteenth century.

1486



## 274. TYROL. Thaler.

(Madai 1373. Reimmann 4279–82.)

*Obv.* Archduke on horseback to right; beneath 1486; around, fifteen shields in a circle.

*Rev.* The archduke standing facing, at his side a shield of arms and helmet. • SIGISMVNDVS : \* : • ΑΡΧΗΔΟΥΧ • ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑΕ •

Frequently known as the Guldengroschen. The piece was struck under the superintendence of Bernhard Behaim, a goldsmith, who was made mint-master by the Archduke in 1482. There are varieties with and without bands on the helmet.

## 275. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

## 276. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 220.

## 277. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

## 278. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 75, 76; XIII: 77.)

Similar to No. 270. Both varieties occur in this year. The dates read: Π'Ν-ΟΟΟΟ-ΛXX XVI, ΠΝ-ΟΟΟ-ΟΛX-XXVI, and Π'ΝΟ-ΟΟΟ-ΛXX-XXVI.

## 279. LIÈGE. Demi patard.

(de Chestret 404–420.)

*Obv.* Small floriated cross. + SI. DEVS. NOBS' Q' QVIS. CO'.  
T'. NOS. 86

*Rev.* Armorial shield. \* IOHIS' + DE + HORN + EPS' + LEO-  
DIEN'.



Issued by Jean IX de Horn, Bishop of Liège from 1482 to 1505. The obverse inscription is an abbreviation of *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* and is taken from the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans (VIII: 31). As this coin was issued of the type of patards and briquets in 1486, 1489, 1494, and 1499, there are consequently a large number of varieties. On the obverses occur different forms of the cross and modifications of the inscription. The reverses have  $\text{LEODI}$ ,  $\text{LEODIE}$ , etc.

280. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.  
(v. d. Chijs XXIII: 7, 8.)

281. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 265 and 266.  
(v. d. Chijs XVII: 9, 10; XVIII: 14.)

282. CLEVE. Groschen.

The date reads:  $\text{M} \times \text{CC} - \text{CC} \times 86$ .

*Vide* note to No. 259.

### 1487

283. GRONINGEN. Stuyver. Similar to No. 270.  
(v. d. Chijs XIII: 78.)

284. BRABANT. Double briquet.  
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 14.)

Similar to No. 245, but dated 188Λ. Struck at Malines.

285. BRABANT. Silver real.  
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 13.)

Identical with the one for Gueldres (No. 288 *infra*) except that the obverse inscription is abbreviated and the reverse reads:  $\text{DET} \cdot \text{TIBI} \cdot \text{I}'\text{T}'\text{RIS} \cdot \text{V} \cdot \text{TVT} \cdot \text{Z} \cdot \text{I}'\text{CEL}' \cdot \text{GLORIT}'$

286. UTRECHT. Double gros.  
(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 33.)

*Obv.* Cross dividing the inscription, in the centre a star.  $\text{MEMET} - \text{O} * \text{DNE} - \text{DAVID} - 1887$

*Rev.* Shield quartered with the arms of Utrecht and Burgundy.  $\text{MONETA} - \text{EPISCOPI} - \text{TRAIECTE}$ .

Sous with this date were also struck at Utrecht.

287. HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gold real.  
(v. Mieris I: 189. v. d. Chijs XVII: 1.)

*Obv.* Crowned shield with eagle, bearing the arms of the Holy Roman Empire and Burgundy.  $\ast \text{TEHEMENSURAM} \ast \text{ET} \ast \text{RESPICE} \ast \text{HIEM} \ast \text{MCCCC} \ast \text{LXXXVII}$

*Rev.* The Emperor seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and imperial globe.  $\ast \text{MAXIMILIANVS} \ast \text{DEI} \ast \text{GRAT} \ast \text{ROMANORVM} \ast \text{REX} \ast \text{SEP} \ast \text{AVG} \ast$

In the exergue is a rose, indicating that this piece was struck at Dordrecht. There is a silver real of the same type and date (Schult, R., 7).

288. GUELDRES. Silver real.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 21.)

*Obv.* Crowned bust of the Emperor Maximilian with sceptre and imperial globe. \* : CVSTODIAT \* CREATOR \* OMNIV \* HUMILE  
\* SERV \* SW \* 188Λ (*i. e. Custodiat creator omnium humilem servum suum*) [May the Creator protect his humblest servant].

*Rev.* Monogram of the Emperor's name. DET \* TIBI \* MATRIS  
\* VIVTE ET \* IN \* CELIS \* GLORIAM

289. WIENER NEUSTADT. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 176.

290. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to Nos. 265 and 266.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 22.)

291. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 134.

292. LEEUWARDEN. Gros.

(v. d. Chijs V: 5.)

*Obv.* Ornamental cross. \* ΠΝΝΟ. ΔΟΜΙΝΙ. Ν. ΔΔΔΔ. 87.

*Rev.* Lion rampant, holding a shield of five compartments. \* ΜΟΝ-  
ΕΤΑ. ΝΟΥΤ. ΛΕΥΕΡΔΕΝ.

293. LEEUWARDEN. Demi gros or half stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs V: 6.)

*Obv.* Shield with double eagle on a long cross. Inscription as No. 292.

*Rev.* Lion rampant on a shield. Inscription as No. 292.

294. FRANEKER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 2, 3, 4.)

Similar to No. 273. There are varieties with the obverse reading:  
\* SIGNO : CRVCIS : SALVEMVR 188Λ

1488



295. HOLLAND. Demi noble d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 5, 6.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. REFORMATIO \* POST \* EVERRTA \* PAX  
\* Π° \* 1488.

*Rev.* The Emperor standing in a ship. MO' \* ΝΟ' \* RE \* Z \* PHI'  
\* ΠR'DVC' \* ΠVS' \* BO' \* BR' \* CO' \* HOL'



Issued by Maximilian during the minority of Philip the Good.

The coin is copied after the English rose noble, and is sometimes called "Schuitken." There are numerous minor varieties.

296. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 23.)

*Obv.* As No. 245, with date 1888.

*Rev.* As No. 245. MO · ΠΡΟΤ · ΡΟ' · ΡΟ' · 3 · ΡΗΙ · ΠΡΟΝ ·  
Π' · Β · ΟΟ · Η.

297. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 36.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross. REFORMATION · GVERRE · ΠΑΧ ·  
ΕΣΤ · 1888.

*Rev.* Quartered shield. ΜΟ · ΝΟΥΑ · ΟΜΙΤΙΣ · ΗΟΛΛΑ' · Ζ  
\* ΖΕ \*

298. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 3.)

*Obv.* The angel Michael holding in his left hand a shield on which the letter Β appears. \* ΡΗΣ · ΔΕΙ · ΟΡΑ · ΟΥΧ · ΒΡΑΒ' 1488.

*Rev.* Ornamented cross with Β in the centre. ΙΝΥΟΑ — VI ·  
ΔΕΥ — ΠΟΙΥΤΟ — ΡΕ · ΜΕΥ ·

There is also a variety with the reverse containing a quartered shield on a long cross, with the inscription: ΟΑ · ΡΑΟΕΝ · ΟΜΙΝΕ · ΙΝ ·  
ΟΙΕΒVS · ΝΟSTRIS

From the letter Β on the reverse it has generally been held that this coin was struck at Brussels, and it is sometimes called "Brusselaar."

299. BRABANT. Demi noble d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 4.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 295.

*Rev.* The Emperor standing in a ship. ΜΟ' · ΝΟ' · ΡΕ' · Ζ · ΡΗΙ  
· ΠΡΟΝΟ' · ΠVS' · Β' · Ο' · ΒΡΑ · Ζ · LIM.

Struck at Malines by Philip the Good. There are minor varieties.

300. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 21.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. Inscription as No. 297.

*Rev.* Quartered arms. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ · ΟΥΑΙΣ · ΒΡΑΒΑΝΟΑΙ · Ζ ·  
LIM.

301. GRONINGEN. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs. XIII: 80.)

*Obv.* St. John the Baptist, the letter G between his feet. MONET

\* ANRE' — GRONI'GE'S 88.

*Rev.* The imperial globe. + ERERIG' \* ROMANORV' \* IMRE'

There are minor varieties.

302. GRONINGEN. Liard or "oortje."

(v. d. Chijs. XIII: 79.)

*Obv.* Shield on long cross. ANNO — DOMI — M \* CC — CC \* 88.

*Rev.* Double eagle over inclined shield. MONET \* NOVIT GRONIN.

303. FRANEKER. Stuyver. Similar to No. 273.

(v. d. Chijs. VI: 5.)

304. DEVENTER. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs. XI: 2. Soothe 1485.)

*Obv.* St. Lébuinus seated on a bishop's chair, holding a banner in his right hand and a book in his left. \* MOT \* DE \* DV — EN — TRIA 88 \*

*Rev.* Imperial globe in ornamental frame. Inscription similar to No. 301.

A municipal coinage.

305. DEVENTER. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs. XII: 24; XIII: 2.)

*Obv.* Shield on long cross with D-AN-V-ET in the angles. ANNO. DN. M. CC. 88. (sic).

*Rev.* Double eagle on shield. \* MONETA. DE. DVVENTRIA.

306. LIÈGE. Briquet.

(de Chestret 378.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with ET in the centre. \* ANNO . DNI . MCCCC . LXXXVIII.

*Rev.* . EVERARD' . D . MARC . R . PROT . LEO.

Everard de la Marck assumed the titles of "Protector of the Church, the City, and the Country" in the years 1488 and 1489, during the reign of the regularly appointed Bishop, Jean IX de Horn.

307. LIÈGE. Briquet.

(de Chestret 379, 380, 381.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with a wild boar above. ANNO \* DNI' \* CCLXXX8 (sic).

*Rev.* Lion rampant with diagonal shield of the La Marck family. \* EVERA' \* D \* MARC \* PROT \* LEO'

There is a half briquet of the same date, and a variety with a shield on the reverse with the armorial bearings.





308. CAMPEN. Double stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs IX: 1, 2, 3; X: 4, 5, 6.)

*Obv.* The armorial shield of Campen on a floriated cross.  $\pi\eta'$  —  $\sigma\eta\iota$  —  $\mu\sigma\sigma$  —  $\sigma\sigma 88$ .

*Rev.* The armorial shields of the three towns, Campen, Deventer, and Zwolle in triangular formation.  $\mu\sigma\eta\epsilon$  —  $\eta\sigma\nu\pi$  —  $\sigma\pi\mu\rho$ .

Following an ordinance of 1488 the towns of Deventer, Campen, Zwolle, and Groningen arranged a monetary convention, at which it was decided to strike stuyvers and half stuyvers.

“Item noch salmen maecken opten golden rijnss. gulden vurss. tachentigh Stucke genant Oirtkens Stuyvers. Die sollen holden drie pennynge fijn silvers ende men sal der up die marck troys albereitt snijden hondert ende vier en tachtig stucken.”

The reverses of these coins read either  $\sigma\eta\mu\rho$  (as above),  $\pi\omega\sigma\iota$ , or  $\eta\sigma\nu\epsilon$ , and the initial letters of these towns occur in the space between the shields. The stuyvers of the same date are of the same design.

309. CAMPEN. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs XV: 15.)

*Obv.* Shield on long cross.  $\pi\eta\eta\sigma$  .  $\sigma\eta\iota$  .  $\mu\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$  88.

*Rev.* The shield of the town of Campen with its three towers.  $\mu\sigma\eta\epsilon\pi\pi$  .  $\eta\sigma\nu\pi$  .  $\sigma\pi\mu\rho$  .

310. FLANDERS. Demi noble d'or.

Similar to No. 295, but the reverse reads:  $\mu\sigma' \times \rho\sigma' \times \rho\epsilon' \times \pi \times \rho\eta\iota \times \pi\rho\sigma\nu\sigma \times \pi\nu\sigma \times \beta\sigma \times \beta\rho\pi \times \pi \times \eta\iota$ .

311. NIMÈGUE. Demi sou. Similar to No. 264.

312. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 1.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with  $\beta$  in the centre.  $\rho\epsilon\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\pi\sigma\iota\sigma \times \epsilon\nu\epsilon\rho\rho\epsilon \times \rho\pi\pi \times \epsilon\sigma\tau \times 88$

*Rev.* Quartered shield of arms.  $\mu\sigma\eta \times \sigma\nu\sigma\iota\sigma \times \sigma\epsilon\iota\iota\epsilon\iota \times \epsilon\pi \sigma\sigma\mu\iota\tau \times \pi\nu\pi$ .

313. CLEVE. Groschen.

*Obv.* As No. 166, with  $\pi\eta\eta\sigma$  —  $\sigma\eta\iota'$  —  $\mu\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$  — 88

*Rev.* As Nos. 166 and 206, with  $\sigma$ - $\iota$ - $\iota$ - $\nu$  in the angles of the cross.

314. WESEL. GROSCHEN. Similar to No. 272.

315. EAST FRISIA. Turnosgroschen.

(Knyphausen 6335. Saurma 3300.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms over long cross. Outer inscription:  $\text{DT} \cdot \text{PAC} - \text{EM} \cdot \text{DNE} - \text{IN} \cdot \text{DIEB} - \text{VS} \cdot \text{NRIS} \cdot$  Inner inscription:  $\text{PNN} \cdot - \text{DOMI} - \text{'N} \star \text{CC} - \text{CC} \star 88.$

*Rev.* Harpy over two diagonal shields.  $\text{ENN} \text{'O} \text{' CO} \text{' FRI} - \text{SIE} \text{OI} \text{'ENTAL}$

*Vide* note to No. 249.

316. SWEDEN. Oertug.

(Oldenburg 204.)

Similar to Nos. 193 and 222, but the date reads  $\Lambda 88.$

Up to within fairly recent times it was a frequent practice to leave off the first figure of the date and oftentimes all of the figures denoting the centuries.

317. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 219.

Dr. Emil Bahrfieldt, in his pamphlet, *Zur Mittelalterlichen Münzkunde Pommerns*, 1893, states that Bogislaus X, appointed Moriz Crusell mint-master in 1488, and that these coins are probably by him.

Dukes Otto and Barnim obtained the privilege of coining pfennige in Garz as early as the year 1340. The bracteates frequently bear a nettle, that being a feature in the local armorial shield. The schillinge did not appear until the middle of the fifteenth century.

318. DEUTZ. Groschen.

(Saurma 2744.)

*Obv.* The shields of Cologne, Hessen, Nidda, and Ziegenhain arranged in cruciform fashion with a star in the centre.  $\text{MON} \text{'E} \star \text{NOV} \text{'A} \star \text{TVICI} \text{'ENS} \star 1488.$

*Rev.* Bust of St. Peter over arms of Cologne.  $\text{HERM} \text{'N} \text{' AR} \text{'EP} \text{' CO}.$   
*i. e. Hermannus Archiepiscopus Coloniensis.*

319. SACHSEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 4414. Götz 3954.)

*Obv.* Shield of arms.  $\text{GROSSVS. NOVVS. DVQ. M. SAXO. 88.}$

*Rev.* Arms.  $\text{H. T. H. D. G. DVQS. SAX. TV. L. MTR. MS.}$

Struck by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann.

320. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

1489

321. DEUTZ. Groschen. Similar to No. 318.

(Cappe 1179, 1180. Merle 7, 8. Saurma 2745.)





## 322. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen.

(Farina 1642. Saurma 2990.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Ravensberg over long cross.  $\text{MONET} - \text{NOVA} - \text{MVLH} - \text{EM} * 1489$ .

*Rev.* Lion sejant, with armorial device.  $* \text{WILHELM} * \text{DVX} * \text{IVLIAC} * \text{Z MONTE}$

The half groschen of the same year (Saurma 2993) is of the type of No. 233 *supra*.

## 323. WESEL. Groschen.

(Saurma 2940.)

*Obv.* Long cross, fleur-de-lis in the angles.  $\text{MO} . \text{NO}' . - \text{WEST} - \text{LIE} * \text{K} - \text{D}' 1488$ .

*Rev.* Quartered arms covering the entire field. Inscription similar to No. 272.

## 324. JEVER. Oertchen.

(Knyphausen 6741. Saurma 3335.)

Devices and inscriptions similar to No. 231.

## 325. GARZ. Schilling.

(Saurma 4846.)

*Obv.* Shield of Rügen on a long cross.  $\text{NONET} - \text{TK NO} - \text{VK} - \text{GT} - \text{RE} 89$ .

*Rev.* Griffin.  $* \text{BVGSLAVS} . \text{D} . \text{G} . \text{DVX} . \text{STETIN}$

*Vide* notes to Nos. 219 and 317.

## 326. LIÈGE. Double briquet.

(de Chestret 382, 383, 384.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross.  $\text{KNNO} - \text{ONI} . \text{M} - \text{EEEL} - \text{XXXIX}$ .

*Rev.* Quartered arms of La Marck and d'Arenberg filling the entire field.  $* \text{EVERAR}' . \text{D} . \text{MAR}' . \text{PROT} . \text{LEO}'$ .

Issued by Everard de la Marck. There are minor varieties, some of which have the wild boar over the shield.

## 327. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 723.)

328. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

329. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Lietzmann 32. Farina 1984. Saurma 2813.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: ✠ ΠΙΟ : ΟΜ : ΜΙΛΕΣΙ-  
ΝΟ : ΟΟΟΟ : ΛXXXIX : Inner inscription: ✠ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ : ΥΡΒ :  
ΠQVΕΙ

*Rev.* Bust of the Emperor Charlemagne with a model of a church  
and imperial globe. ∘ S : ΚΑΡΟΛ . ΝΑ — ΙΡΕΡΑ

330. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

331. BRABANT. Real.

(v. d. Chijs XX: 23, 24, 25, 26.)

*Obv.* Crowned shield on a long cross. ΜΑΧΙΜ' — ΛΙΑ : ΡΕΧ .  
— ∘ ΡΟΜΑΝ' — ∘ ΡΑΤ : 1889

*Rev.* Standing figure of the Archduke in a shield. : ΡΗ'Ι : ΑΡΧΗ-  
ΙΔΥΟΙΣ : ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑ : ΒΥΡΓΟΙΕ ∘ ΒΡΑΒΑ :

Struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good. There are half and  
quarter reales of the same year, some with slight variations.

332. BRABANT. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXXVI: 5.)

*Obv.* Long cross. ΠΝΝΟ × ΟΟΜ × ΙΝΙ × 1889

*Rev.* Arms. ✠ ΡΗΣ × ΟΕΙ × ΟΡΑ × ΟΥΧ × ΒΡΑΒΑΝ × Ζ × Λ ×

333. BRABANT. Half florin.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 6.)

*Obv.* The date 18—89 is divided by a crowned shield. ××× ΜΑΧΙ-  
ΜΙΛΙΑΝ × ΡΕΧ × ΡΟΜΑΝΟ × ΡΑΤΕ.

*Rev.* St. Andrew holding an armorial shield. ΡΗΙ × ΑΡΧΗΙΔ ×  
ΑΥ × ΒΥΡΓ × ΒΡΑ ×

334. NIMÈGUE. Sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 11, 12.)

A demi sou was struck in the same year.

335. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 37; XX: 38, 39, 41, 43.)

*Obv.* Crowned shield on long cross. ΜΑΧΙΜΙ — ΛΙΑΝ . ΡΕΧ —  
ΡΟΜΑΝΟ . ΡΑΤ . 1889.

*Rev.* An armorial device. ΡΗΙ . ΑΡΧΗΙΔΥΟΙΣ . ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑ .  
ΒΥΡΓ' . ΒΡ' . Ο . Η . Ζ .

Briquets and half briquets were issued in the same year; the inscriptions are  
similar but the type varies, some having an ornamented cross on the obverse.



## 336. HOLLAND. Gold florin.

(v. d. Chijs XXXVII: 29.)

Inscriptions as preceding, but the reverse has a figure of St. Andrew holding an armorial shield. The coin is sometimes called "Andries Gulden."

Struck in Antwerp.

## 1490

## 337. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5508.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 26, with date  $\mathfrak{M} \times \text{CCCC} \times \mathfrak{XC} \times$ *Rev.* The letter  $\mathfrak{G}$  on a cross.  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E} \times \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{A} \times \mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{G} \times$ 

## 338. AACHEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 329.

(Lietzmann 34. Farina 1985.)

## 339. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Bavaria and the Palatinate on a long cross; the date 1890 above.  $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{E} - \mathfrak{P}' \cdot \mathfrak{C}' \cdot \mathfrak{P}' \cdot \mathfrak{R}' \cdot - \mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{X} \cdot \mathfrak{P} - \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{R}' \cdot \cdot$

*Rev.* Christ seated, below the bisected arms of Mainz (a wheel) and the Palatinate (a lion).  $\circ \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E}' \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{A} - \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}' \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E}' - \circ$

Issued by Philip of Bavaria, Elector of the Palatinate (1476–1508). In 1488 an agreement was made between Mainz and the Palatinate by which the designs of the gold gulden were agreed upon, as follows:

"Nemlich sollen die gulden uff eyner seyten ein schilt han des fursten, mit des eysen die gemunczt werden, und vff der andern syten ein Salvator uff eym stul vnd vnser beyder wappen vnden daran in eyn schilt mit einem rade und lewen."

## 340. MAINZ. Gold gulden.

(Cappe 692.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Henneberg, with a wheel in the centre and the date 1890 above.  $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{O} - \mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{D}' \cdot \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{R} - \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{M} - \mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{T}'$

*Rev.* Christ upon a throne over bisected arms containing a lion and a wheel.  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E}' (\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{A}) - \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}' \mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{E}'$

Issued by Berthold, Count of Henneberg and Archbishop of Mainz (1484–1504).

## 341. CLEVE. Groschen.

(Farina 1537.)

*Obv.* The armorial shield of Cleve-Mark on a long cross.  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{O} \times \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{O} - \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{N} - \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C} - \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{C} \times \mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{C}$ .

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Cleve.  $\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{H}\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{X} \times \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{V}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{S} - \mathfrak{Z} - \mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{O} \times \mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{E} \times \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{R}$ .

*Vide* note to No. 166.



342. WESEL. Groschen.

(Farina 1538. Saurma 2941.)

*Obv.* Shield as on No. 341.  $\text{MO'NO} - \text{WES} - \text{LIE} . \text{MO} - \text{CO} - \text{XC}$  (*sic*).

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Cleve.  $\ast \text{IOHS'} \ast \text{DVX} \ast \text{CLIVENS'} \ast \text{ZCO'} \ast \text{MAR}$ .

343. SACHSEN. Half groschen. Similar to No. 319.

344. STYRIA. Kreuzer. Similar to No. 221.

(Saurma 724.)

345. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Cappe 384.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms of the city.  $\ast \text{MON} : \text{NOV} : \text{HILDESHEIM} . \text{XC}$ .

*Rev.* Half-length figure of St. Bernard with a cross and mitre.  $\ast \text{STO} : \text{BERWARTOV} \ast \text{P} \ast$ .

These coins are frequently called "Bernhardsgroschen," from the effigy on the reverse, and the concluding letter of the inscription is taken to be the abbreviation of *Patronus*. Cappe, in his introduction shows that the choice of this saint was an error, and that the blunder occurred in the year 1298, when a new seal was ordered for the city. The patron saint of the city is Godehard, and he appears with his bishop's title *S'. God : Episc.* in the earliest seal and archives. He further states that the last appearance of St. Bernard on the Hildesheim coins occurs in the year 1552.

The city obtained the right of striking coins early in the fourteenth century.

346. FRANEKER. Thaler.

(Madai 4882. v. d. Chijs VI: 6.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms containing the lion of Frisia and a bell, surmounting a cross of lilies.  $\text{MON} - \text{NOV} - \text{FRAN} - \text{R} 1890$ .

*Rev.* Two shields placed diagonally, with crowned helmet above.  $\ast \text{DA} \ast \text{PACEM} \ast \text{DNE} \ast \text{IN} \ast \text{DIEBUS} \ast \text{NRIS}$  *i. e.* "Grant Peace, Lord, in our days."

There is an extensive note in van der Chijs in which he questions Madai's attribution of this rare Dickthaler to Franeker.

347. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.



348. BRABANT. Piece of four mites.

(v. d. Chijs XXXV: 6.)

*Obv.* Long cross. ΜΑΧΙΜΛ — ΙΑΝ \* ΡΕΧ \* ΡΟΜΑΝΟ . ΡΑΤ .

1490.

*Rev.* A circular shield of arms. ΡΗΛ \* ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ \* ΑΥΣΤΡΙΑΣ  
\* ΒΥΡΓΟ \* ΒΡΑΒ.

The mite or myte was small copper coin current throughout the Low Countries.

349. KÖLN. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* Arms, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Trier, and the Palatinate. \* ΜΟ ΑΥ' — \* ΡΕΝΕ' — \* Σ' 1890.

*Rev.* Christ seated on a throne. \* Χ' ΜΑΙ' ΑΡΧ — ΧΙΕΡΙ' ΚΟΛ . ' \*

Issued by Hermann IV, Landgrave of Hessen.

1491



350. KÖLN. Gold gulden.

(Merle 9. Cappe 1181, 1183. Reimmann 320. Saurma 2737.)

Similar to preceding. Varieties occur with the date reading 1891 and 1491 and on the obverse ΡΕΝΙΝΣΙΣ.

351. TRIER. Gold gulden.

(Bohl 1. Saurma 2635.)

*Obv.* St. Peter seated on a Gothic throne, the shields of Trier and Baden underneath. . ΜΟΝΕ'. ΝΟΥ' — ΑΥ . ΡΕ' . 1891 .

*Rev.* Quartered arms, in the angles the shields of Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. . ΙΟΗΑΝ' — ΑΡΧΕΠ' — . ΤΡΕΥΕ'

Issued by Johann II von Baden, Archbishop of Trier (1456–1503). Bohl mentions a variety with the date 1491.

352. MAINZ. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 340.

(Saurma 2511.)

353. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Farina 1989. Saurma 2814. Lietzmann 36.)

*Obv.* Arms of the city over a floriated cross. VRS : ΑQ — VENSIS — ΡΕΓNI : SE — DES . ΙΑ . 91.

*Rev.* Madonna with child over crescent-shaped moon. . ΑΥΕ : ΡΕΓIA : ΑΕΛΟΥ : ΜΑΤΕΡ : ΡΕΓIS : ΑΕΛΟ

## 354. AACHEN. Groschen.

(Lietzmann 35. Farina 1986.)

*Obv.* The Madonna and the Emperor Charlemagne holding the model of a cathedral; . 1891 . in the exergue. ✠ VRBS : AQVEN : REGNI : SEDVS : CAPVT : OIM

*Rev.* Armorial shield of the city over a floriated cross. ✠ CIVI-  
TATV : ET : PROVINCIA RV M : GALLIE

## 355. EAST FRISIA. Turnosgroschen.

(Knyphausen 6348, 9697. Saurma 3304.)

*Obv.* Cross with lilies in the angles. \* ON \* PAC' \* ON' \* IN  
\* DIEB' \* NRIS' \* 91.

*Rev.* Harpy between four stars. ✠ EDZARD' COMES FRI' ★ OI'  
★ ENT' ★

Issued by Edzard I, Count of East Frisia (1491–1528).

## 356. BASLE. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 2645. Reimmann 827.)

*Obv.* The Madonna standing. MONETA . BASILI . 1891.

*Rev.* Arms. + HRIORICVS . ROMANO . IMPER.

## 357. DAMM. Schilling.

(Saurma 4839.)

*Obv.* Shield of Rügen on a long cross. MON — ET — NOV —  
DAM. 91.

*Rev.* Similar to No. 325.

## 358. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

## 359. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing, with a crescent-shaped moon be-  
low. MONETA : NOV : N — ORDLING 1891

*Rev.* Imperial globe. ✠ HRIORICVS . ROMANO . IMPERATOR

## 360. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Saurma 4022. Cappe 385.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city. MO : NO : HILDES : M :  
CCCC : XCI.

*Rev.* Figure of St. Bernard with cross. SAC . BERWARTOV . P .  
Half groschen of the same type also occur.

## 361. FRANEKER. Florin d'or.

(Revue Belge, 1873, p. 301.)

*Obv.* Figure of John the Baptist, between his feet a lion. \* MON'   
\* NOV \* — (lion) \* AVR \* ER 91

*Rev.* The Imperial globe. ✠ HREORIC' . RO' AN' . IMPE'ATO'.



The lion above mentioned is the armorial device of Sicke Sjaerdema, Captain of the town of Franeker, who was made mint-master in 1485.

362. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 81, 82.)

*Obv.* Long cross with star in the centre.  $\pi\eta\eta\theta - \theta\theta\eta\iota - \eta \times$   
 $\alpha\alpha\alpha - \alpha \times \chi\alpha\iota$

*Rev.* Double eagle over diagonal shield of the city.  $\ast \theta\theta\eta\epsilon\tau\tau \ast$   
 $\eta\theta\upsilon' - \theta\theta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon\eta.$

The half jager of this year is of the same type, with  $\ast \theta\theta\eta' \circ \eta\theta\upsilon\alpha -$   
 $\theta\theta\eta\eta\eta\epsilon'$

363. GRONINGEN. Liard.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 83, 84.)

Similar to No. 302; the demi liard or plak is of the same type.

364. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing with a lamb and book, at his feet a lion.  $\theta\theta\eta\epsilon \circ \eta\theta\upsilon\tau - \pi\upsilon\tau \circ \eta\tau\tau \circ 91$

*Rev.* The Imperial globe.  $\eta\tau\epsilon\theta\tau\iota\alpha \circ \tau\theta \circ \tau\tau \circ \iota\theta\epsilon\tau\tau\tau$

Frankfurt on the Main was founded before the time of Charlemagne, and a mint is referred to in this place as early as the year 1194. The first types of its coins were bracteates, groschen, and heller. Undated gold coins were issued here as early as 1429. These were of nineteen carat purity.

365. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

366. DEUTZ. Groschen. Similar to No. 318.

1492

367. DAMM. Schilling.

(Saurma 4840.)

Similar to Nos. 325 and 357. There are varieties with  $\theta\eta\tau\theta.$

368. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

(Saurma 4847.)

369. BERNE. Dicken.

(Lohner 340, 341. Saurma 1764.)

*Obv.* St. Vincent standing, holding a pen in his right and a book in his left hand.  $\circ \circ \text{S} \circ \upsilon\eta\eta\epsilon\eta - \eta\alpha\iota\upsilon\text{S} 149\text{Z}$

*Rev.* Arms of the city (a bear) with B and E at the sides.  $\circ \theta\theta\eta -$   
 $\epsilon\tau\tau \circ \eta\theta \circ \beta\epsilon\tau\eta\eta\text{S}\text{IS} \circ \ast$

There is a double dicken of the same type and same date (Lohner 262). Jenner states (p. 23) that two of the dicken were struck in gold.

370. BASLE. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.



371. AACHEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 354.

(Farina 1987, 1988. Saurma 2816. Lietzmann 37.)

372. STOLBERG. Groschen.

(Götz 7963. Saurma 4288.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross with arms of Wernigerode. *GR*OS . *DN*I .  
*IN* . *WERNIGERODE* . *9Z*.

*Rev.* Armorial shield with stag. *GR*AVE . *HE*NRICI . *IN* .  
*STOLBER* .

Issued by Henry VIII, Count of Stolberg (1456–1511). There are half groschen of the same type and date.

373. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.

(Farina 2491.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms, surrounded by the shields of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne. \* *MO' AV* \* — \* *RE*NE \* — \* *S* \* *1892* \*

*Rev.* Christ on throne, the arms of Bavaria and the Palatinate below. \* *PHS' CO* \* *PR* — *DVX BAV* \*

Issued by Philip of Bavaria, Elector of the Palatinate (1476–1508).

374. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

*Obv.* Figure of St. Peter; the bisected armorial shield of Mainz and the Palatinate below. *S* *PH*T' + *AV* — *POSTOL*' (+) *1492*

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Bavaria and the Palatinate. *PHILI* + —  
*C* + *PR* + *PR* — *EL*EC' +

375. MAINZ. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 340.

(Cappe 694. Farina 3076.)

376. MAINZ. Half groschen.

(Cappe 701. Farina 3080.)

*Obv.* St. Peter. \* — *S* \* *PH*T' \* *AV* — *OSTOL* \* *1492*.

*Rev.* Shields of Mainz, Römheld, and Henneberg. \* *BE*RT \*  
*ARCH* \* *EPS* \* *PRIN*C \* *EL*EC.



## 377. POMMERANIA. Schilling.

*Obv.* The armorial shield of Rügen on a long cross. LATTG — RT  
VV — IL — SE — IOR 92

*Rev.* Griffin. \* DVX . BOGSLAVS . STETTIN

Dannenberg (No. 412) agrees with Friedländer that this coin was not issued jointly by the rulers of Hessen and Pommerania, but suggests that it was struck by Bogislaus X, upon his return from Palestine in 1498, in commemoration of the pilgrimage of Wilhelm I (senior) of Hessen, which occurred in 1491 or 1492.

## 378. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

## 379. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Cappe 386.)

Similar to No. 360, with the inscription \* MO : NOV : HILDESE  
◦ M : CCCCXCII :

## 380. FRANEKER. Florin d'or.

*Obv.* Same as No. 361. MONET' \* NOV \* — \* AVR' \* RT' 9Z

*Rev.* Same as No. 361. \* HREORIC' \* RO'AN' \* IMPE' TTO'

## 381. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 1369.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 359, with MONETA : NOV — NORDLI . 1892

*Rev.* Similar to No. 359.

## 382. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 3971, etc. Saurma 4415.)

*Obv.* Helmet between the date 14 — 92. † GROSSVS . NOVVS  
◦ ZWICKVI .

*Rev.* Busts of the Electors. HRIE — I . GER — DVCS . S — RX

Issued by Friedrich III and Johann. Struck at Zwickau and usually called Zinsgroschen.

## 383. SACHSEN. Half Schwertgroschen. Similar to No. 232.

(Götz 3925.)

## 384. WESEL. Double groschen.

(Farina 1540. Saurma 2934.)

*Obv.* The shields of Cleve-Mark, with the helmet of Cleve above  
MONET — NOV — WEST — LIET : 9Z

*Rev.* Long ornamented cross with lilies in the angles. Similar in-  
scription to No. 341.

Wesel, an old town on the Rhine, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Dukes of Cleve by the Emperor Rudolph in 1290. A mint was in operation here as early as the latter part of the fourteenth century, and inscriptions on coins are common from about 1394 to 1398 reading *moneta nova Re(nensis) Wesalie*.



## 385. CLEVE. Ort.

*Obv.* Quartered shield over a floriated cross. ✱ MONET + NOV + CLIVENSIS + M + CCCC + XCII

*Rev.* Helmeted shields of Cleve and Mark. IOHS' + DVX + CLIVENS' + Z + CO' + DE + MTR

Issued by Johann II, Duke of Cleve (1481–1521), and described at length in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1910 (p. 4380).

## 386. NEUSS. Double groschen.

(Saurma 2891.)

*Obv.* Long cross with crowns in the angles. ✱ SIT NOMEN DOMI BENEDICTV' ✱ 149Z

*Rev.* Two shields with crown above. MONET' NOV CIV — IT NVSSIENSIS †

Neuss was an old town under the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of Cologne and obtained the right of seigniorage early in the fifteenth century. The majority of the coins of this place bear a figure of St. Quirinus, the patron saint; they consist of thaler, gulden, and smaller silver pieces.

## 387. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(Farina 1743. v. d. Chijs XXI: 30; XXXVI: 6.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. † BENEDIC \* ANIMA \* MET \* DOMINO \* ANO \* DOMI \* 1492.

*Rev.* Lion holding shield. ✱ EHS \* ARCHIDVX \* AVSTRIE \* BVRGDIE \* BRABANT.

There are varieties with the obverse inscription STLVN \* HTO \* POPVLVN \* TVVN \* DOMIN \* 1492.

These coins were principally struck at Antwerp during the minority of Philip the Good.

## 388. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 85.)

*Obv.* Shield over long cross.

*Rev.* Double eagle over vertical shield of the city.

Inscriptions as on No. 362.



## 389. SNEEK. Escalin.

(v. d. Chijs V: 3.)

*Obv.* Shield quartered with an eagle and three crowns. Outer inscription: ✱ ΜΟΝΕΤΑ : ΝΟΥΑ : ΣΝΕΚΕΝΣΙΣ. Inner inscription: ΑΝΝΟ. ΔΝΙ. Μ. ΑΑΑΑ. 9ii.

*Rev.* Long cross. Outer inscription: ΔΤ \* ΡΤ — ΑΕ' \* ΔΝ — Ι \* ΔΙΕΒ — ΝΡΙΣ \* Inner inscription: Q' \* ΝΟ — Ε \* Α' Q — ΡΥΓΤ — Ρ' \* ΝΟ. *i. e. Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, Quia non est alius qui pugnat pro nobis.*

These words are taken from the sayings or proverbs (L. 24) of Jesus Sirach, a Jew of Jerusalem, who flourished B. C. 130.

Varieties exist of this coin with the date Μ. ΑΑΑΑ. ΧΑΙΙ.

## 390. HOLLAND. Briquet. Similar to No. 245.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 15; XXII: 16.)

There are varieties with the lion rampant holding a shield, and the inscription: ΒΕΝΕΔΙΟ ✱ ΗΕΡΕΔΙΤΑΤΙ ✱ ΤΥΕ ✱

## 391. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 3, 4, 5, 6. Farina 1742.)

*Obv.* Arms over floriated cross. ✱ ΣΤΛΩΜ ✱ ΡΤΑ ✱ ΡΟΡΥΛΥΜ ✱ ΤΥΥΜ ✱ ΔΝΕ 1892.

*Rev.* Lions, sejant, facing. ✱ ΡΗΣ' ✱ ΑΡΧΗΙΟΥΧ ✱ ΑΥΣΤΡΙΕ ✱ ΒΥΡΓ ✱ Ζ ✱ ΓΕΛ.

Struck at Malines; there are briquets and sous of the same date.

Varieties exist having the motto ΒΕΝΕΔΙΟ ✱ ΗΕΡΕΔΙΤΑΤΙ ✱ ΤΥΕ ✱

## 392. ZWOLLE. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 4.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross. ΑΝΝΟ ✱ ΔΝΙ' Μ ✱ ΑΑΑΑ ✱ 92.

*Rev.* St. Michael with armorial shield. ✱ ΣΑΝΟΤ ✱ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ✱ ΡΑΤ' ✱ ΖΩΟΛ'

The earliest dated coin issued solely for this town. *Vide* note to No. 308, and the ordinance of 1488 there alluded to.

## 393. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to No. 292.

(v. d. Chijs V: 7.)

## 394. UTRECHT. Gold florin.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield on long cross. ΜΟ' ✱ ΝΟ — ΑΥΡ'Ε — ΡΙ. ΤΡΤ — ΙΕΟΤ' 92.

*Rev.* King David seated on a throne and playing a harp. ✱ ΕΛΕΓΙΤ ✱ ΔΑΥΙΤ ✱ ΣΥ'ΣΥ' ✱

395. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVIII: 35, 36.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross.  $\text{INVENI} * \text{DAVID} * \text{SERVV} * \text{MEV} * 1492$

*Rev.* Lion holding shield; inscription similar to No. 243.

396. UTRECHT. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XIX: 37.)

*Obv.* Quartered arms in circle.  $* \text{MON}' * \text{NO}' * \text{ERI}' * \text{TRAI-}$   
 $\text{COTE}' * 1492.$

*Rev.* Floriated cross with a  $\text{O}$  in the centre.  $\text{MEMOR} * \text{ESTO} * \text{VERBI} * \text{TVI}.$

### 1493

397. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 359.

(Köhler 3000. Reimmann 7821.)

398. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

(J. and F. 127. Saurma 2159.)

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing.  $\text{MONET}' * \text{NOVA} - * \text{ERANTON}$   
1893

*Rev.* The Imperial globe.  $* \text{ERIDORIVS} * \text{ROMAN}' * \text{IMP'ERAT}'$

399. LEEUWARDEN. Gros. Similar to No. 292.

(v. d. Chijs V: 8.)

400. SNEEK. Escalin, or half stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs V: 4.)

*Obv.* Long cross.  $\text{ANNO} - \text{ONI} * \text{M} * - \text{CCCC} * - * \text{XCIII} *.$

*Rev.* Shield quartered with an eagle and three crowns.  $* \text{MONETA}$   
 $* \text{NOVA} * \text{SNEKENSIS}.$

401. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

(Saurma 4841.)

402. GRAZ. Kreuzer. Similar to Nos. 133 and 134.

403. BERNE. Thaler, or piece of 30 batzen.

(Madai 2080. Lohner 166. Reimmann 6044.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 369.  $* \text{SANCTVS} * \text{VIN} - \text{CENTIVS} * 1493.$

*Rev.* Arms of the city (a bear) surrounded by the twenty shields of the various bailiwicks.

404. BASLE. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.

405. MAINZ. Schilling.

*Obv.* St. Peter, at his feet the shield of Mainz and the Palatinate.  
 $\text{S} - + \text{PET}' + \text{N} - \text{POS} + 189 - 3$

*Rev.* Quartered shield of Mainz, Römheld, and Henneberg.  $* \text{BERT}'$   
 $+ \text{PROH'ES}' + \text{ERIN}' + \text{ELEOT}' +$

*Vide* note to No. 340.



406. THE PALATINATE. Groschen. Similar to No. 374.  
(Farina 2498.)

There are varieties with the date 1893 and 1493.

407. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 382.  
(Götz 3990.)

Struck at Zwickau.

408. SCHWARZBURG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Lion with shield and helmet. † G . B . H . COMITES —  
SWAR3BVRG 93

*Rev.* Knight standing with sword and shield. GROSSVS \* MAIOR  
— \* — KONIGISSE — N

This and the following are the only coins bearing dates issued by the Counts of Schwarzburg during the fifteenth century. This piece was struck at Königsee by Günther XXXVI, Balthasar II and Heinrich XXXI.



409. SCHWARZBURG. Half groschen.

*Obv.* Shield with lions. † G \* B \* N \* COMI \* TES \* SWAR3-  
BVRGEDN 93

*Rev.* Floriated cross. † GROSSVS \* NOWS \* KONIGISSEEDN-  
SIS

Also issued at Königsee by the preceding Counts.

410. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.  
(Cappe 387. Knyphausen 5738, 5740.)

Similar to No. 360, with the date reading ✠ M : CCCCXCIII.

411. STOLBERG. Groschen. Similar to No. 372.

In the year 1467, Frederick II, Elector of Saxony, gave the Count of Stolberg permission to issue coins with his armorial shield. Wernigerode was ceded to Stolberg in the year 1429, and the arms of this town (two curved fishes, resembling trout), are usually found associated with those of Stolberg.

412. KÖLN. Groschen, or Raderalbus.  
(Cappe 1272, 1274.)

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: SIT . NOMEN . DOMINI .  
BENEDICTV . 1 . 8 . 9 . 3 . Inner inscription: CIVITAS : COLNIEDN'.

*Rev.* A central shield with the armorial bearings of the city; at the angles are three smaller shields supposed to be emblematic of the magi.  
ITSPK. MELCH. BALTH.

There are varieties with a cross instead of a central shield on the reverse.

The city of Cologne obtained the right to strike coins from the Emperor Frederick III, in 1474.

The legend concerning the magi who came from the East to pay reverence and make offerings to the infant Jesus is that their names were Balthasar, Melchior, and Gaspar or Jasper. Their remains were said to have been found by the Empress Helena and brought to Constantinople by her orders. Later they were transferred to Milan, and in the year 1164 Archbishop Reinhold removed them to Cologne.

## 1494

## 413. HOLLAND. Briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 18.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross. + BENEDIC × HEREDITATI × TVE × ANNO × 1494.

*Rev.* Lion holding shield. ✱ PHS × ARCHI × DVX × AVST × BVR × COMES × HOLL × Z ×



## 414. BERNE. Thaler.

(Lohner 168, 169. Reimmann 6045.)

*Obv.* St. Vincent standing. ⚡ STANCTVS × VIN — CENCTVS × 1494.

*Rev.* A bear (the arms of the city) with double-eagle and seven shields of arms above. Around in a circle, twenty shields of arms of the various bailiwicks.

The earliest coins of Berne are small square and round bracteates usually retaining the emblem of the bear, to which the figure of St. Vincent is sometimes added. As early as the year 1228 mention is made of 9 *librae et 10 solidi bernensis monetae* and there are numerous subsequent references to both the coinage and the mint. In 1479, Pope Sixtus IV, gave the city permission to strike gold gulden, and these were copied from the Palatine types and bore a figure of St. Peter. The batzen, *i. e.* the small coins now usually associated with the municipal coinage, were introduced in 1528 when the plappart was abolished.





415. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.  
(Saurma 4842.)



416. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.  
(J. and F. 128.)

*Obv.* As No. 398, with 1898

*Rev.* The Imperial globe. \* MAXIMILIANVS . ROMAN . REX

417. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing, with a crescent-shaped moon below. MONETA : NOV . — . NOROLI : 1898

*Rev.* Imperial globe. \* MAXIMILIANVS . ROMAN' . REX .

418. HASSELT. Briquet.  
(de Chestret 423.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with armorial bearings in the angles. MON' — HQT' — HTS' — 1898.

*Rev.* Shield of de Horn surrounded by flames; below, smaller shields of Bouillon and Looz. \* IOHS' \* EPS' \* L — E — OD' DVX \* B' \* C' \* L'.

419. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.  
(Cappe 388. Saurma 4023. Knyphausen 5741.)

Similar to No. 360, reading \* MO : NOV : HILDE : XCIII :

420. UTRECHT. Briquet.  
(v. d. Chijs XIX: 38–41.)

*Obv.* As No. 396, with date 1898.

*Rev.* Long cross, lilies, etc., in the angles. HTT — MISE — RIGOR TTT

421. THE PALATINATE. Groschen. Similar to No. 374.

422. ERFURT. Heller.

*Obv.* Arms of the city with E above, dividing 9 — 4.

*Rev.* Blank.



423. WÜRTTEMBERG. Schilling.

*Obv.* A palm-tree dividing the date 18 — 98. ✱ ΠΤΤΕ — ΜΕΤΟ

*Rev.* Quartered arms. ΕΒΕΡΗ + COM + & + WIRT + SENIOR

Issued by Count Eberhard V of Württemberg (1457–1496), who became the first duke in 1495.

### 1495

424. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

425. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2437. Farina 2499, 2500.)

Similar to No. 374. There are varieties with the date 1895 and 1495.

426. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3908.)

427. MAINZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 405.

Issued by Berthold, Count of Henneberg and Archbishop of Mainz (1484–1504).

428. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 416.

(J. and F. 129.)

429. BASLE. Double gold gulden. Similar to No. 356.

430. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 417.

431. HILDESHEIM. Groschen.

(Knyphausen 5744. Cappe 389.)

Similar to No. 360, but obverse reads ✱ MO : NOV : HILDESEM :  
XCV.

### 1496

432. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden.

(J. and F. 130.)

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing. MO' . NO' . ER — ΠΝΟΗ' .  
1896

*Rev.* The Imperial globe. ✱ ΜΑΧΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΥΣ' . ΡΟΜΑ' . ΡΕΧ

433. MAINZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 405.

(Saurma 2513.)

Of the numerous varieties some have Roman letters on the obverse and Gothic letters on the reverse.



434. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ : ΝΟΥ — . ΝΟΡΔΛΙ  
• 1896

*Rev.* The Imperial globe. \* ΜΑΧΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΥΣ . ΡΟΜΑΝ . ΡΕΧ

435. THE PALATINATE. Groschen.

(Saurma 2438.)

*Obv.* Figure of St. Peter as on No. 374. S — ΡΕΤ' + ΠΡ — ΟS +  
1896 — •

*Rev.* Similar to No. 374.

There are a large number of varieties, differing principally in the abbreviations on the reverse.

436. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 357.

(Saurma 4843.)

437. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4679, 4683, 4685.)

*Obv.* Short cross with four shields in the angles. ΜΟΝΕ — ΑΝΝΟ  
— ΔΟΜΙ — 1896.

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* ΙΟΗΣ . Δ . Θ . ΜΑΡΚΗΙΟ . ΒΡΑ . ΕΛΕΘ .

Issued by Johann Cicero, Elector of Brandenburg from 1486 to 1499. Half groschen appeared with the same date.

438. WÜRZBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 1339.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield, with date 1896 above. ΛΑΥΡΕ' . ΕΡS .  
ΗΕΡΒΟ' . ΗΡΑ' . ΔΥΧ. *i. e.* *Laurentius Episcopus Herbipolensis Fran-*  
*coniae Dux.*

*Rev.* St. Kilian standing. ΣΑΝΚΤΥS . ΚΙΛΙΑΝΥS .

Issued by Lorenz von Bibra, Bishop of Würzburg from 1495 to 1516. He was the patron saint of the city and his grave is claimed to be in the Neumünsterkirche.

The bishopric was founded A. D. 741, but there appears to be no record of any mint until the year 1030, when Bishop Meinhard obtained the right of seigniorage which was confirmed by the Emperor Konrad in 1037. In 1191 mention is made of *sex solidos Wirzeburgensis monete* and two years later *XXX solidorum Wirzeb. monete* are referred to in the codex of Gudenus. There must have been a very extensive minor coinage in the fourteenth century, as in 1386 there is a reference to "zehin tusent Pfunt Heller guter und genemer Wurtzpurger werung."

In 1506 Bishop Lorenz von Bibra, above mentioned, received permission to issue gold gulden, which he caused to be struck of eighteen and one-half carats fineness.

439. AACHEN. Half groschen.

(Lietzmann 40. Meyer 7561.)

Similar to No. 8. The date 1896 is in a floral wreath.

440. ERFURT. Pfennig.

*Obv.* Shield of the city dividing the figures 9 and 6.

*Rev.* Blank.

441. SACHSEN. Groschen. Similar to No. 232.

(Götz 4051.)



442. PFALZ-MOSBACH. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* Quartered arms of the Palatinate and Bavaria in a shield.

✠ ΜΟΝΕΤ · ΝΟΥΑ · ΠΥΡ · ΝΟΒΙΗΟΡΕΝ · 1896

*Rev.* The Madonna surrounded by rays, at her feet, a shield.

· ΟΤΤΟ Ο · Ρ ΡΕΝΙ · — · ΔΥΧ · ΒΑΥΑΡΙΕ ·

Struck at Neumarkt in Bavaria by Otto II (1461–1499).

This town has already been mentioned (*Vide* note to No. 50, *supra*), as under the jurisdiction of the Electors Palatine. The small undated coinage usually has either a single letter Ν or ΝΟΒΟΗΟΡΟ, ΝΟΒΙΗΟΡΕΝ, etc.

443. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 19.)

*Obv.* Ram with the fleece, two crowns above. ΜΝΙΟΙΥΝ \* ΣΤΕΙ-  
ΕΝΟΙΕ \* ΤΙΜΟΡ \* ΟΜΙΝΙ \* ΑΝΝΟ \* 1496.

*Rev.* Quartered armorial shield with crown above. \* ΡΗΣ \* ΟΕΙ  
\* ΟΡΤ \* ΑΡΧΙΟΥΧ \* ΑΥΣΤΡ \* Β \* ΟΟ' ΗΟ.

Philip the Good reached his majority in this year and the event was celebrated by the striking of this coin, frequently known as the "zilveren vlies" or "toison d'argent" of the value of three stuyver.

The inscription on the obverse is from the Book of Proverbs (I: 7).

444. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 20, 21, 22, 23.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross. ΟΜΝΙΣ × ΣΠΙΡΙΤΥΣ × ΛΑΥΟΕΤ ×  
ΔΝΥΜ × ΑΝΝΟ 1896.

*Rev.* As preceding.

445. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 8.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 443.

*Rev.* Quartered armorial shield with a crown above. \* ΡΗΣ \* ΟΕΙ  
\* ΟΡΤ \* ΑΡΧΙΟΥΧ \* ΑΥΣΤΡ \* ΔΥΧ \* ΒΟ' \* Β' \*

Another type of the "zilveren vlies." *Vide* note to No. 443.





446. BRABANT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 10.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 444.

*Rev.* As preceding.

The greater part of these coins were struck at Antwerp.

447. GUELDRES. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XVI: 20.)

*Obv.* Short cross with fleur-de-lis and lions in the angles. \* ΕQVI-  
TAS \* IVDICIA \* TVT \* DOMINE 96.

*Rev.* Lion and helmet over armorial shield. \* KTRON \* DV' —  
GEL' IVL' CO' 3'

Struck by Karl von Egmond, duke of Gueldres 1492–1538.

448. SWEDEN. Gold noble.

*Obv.* The King seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and globe, at  
his feet a rose. IOH'S \* DEI \* GRA \* REX \* DANOR' \* IVSSIT  
\* ME \* HIERI \* TI \* 1896.

*Rev.* The royal arms crowned, quartered on the cross of Dannebrog.  
DEXTERA \* DNI' \* EXALTATA \* ME \* DEXTERA \* DNI \* HECIT \*  
VIRTU'

The earliest dated gold coin of Sweden of the value of four and a quarter ducats.  
Issued by John, King of Denmark in 1483, and of Sweden in 1497.

1497



449. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 1716. Saurma 1203.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with four armorial shields in the angles.  
\* MONET. NOVIT. TVR' . SWOBTON' . 189Λ

*Rev.* John the Baptist standing, holding a book and a lamb.  
FRIDRICI . D : G — MTRON' : BRAN'

Issued by Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg in Franken (1495–1515).  
There are a large number of varieties; some have the date 1497.

450. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.  
(Farina 15.)

Similar to No. 437. The reverses of both the groschen and half groschen read: IOHES. D. G. MARR. BRAN. ELLECOT.

451. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.  
(J. and F. 131. Saurma 2160.)

452. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.  
(Köhler 1145. Reimmann 643. Farina 2492.)

*Obv.* + MONET' • ΠV • — RENN • 1497 +

*Rev.* + PHIL' + — C + PHIL + ' — + P' • ELLE' +

The design is the same as No. 373.

453. CLEVE. Groschen.  
(Farina 1541.)

The date reads M — CCCC — XC VII, in other respects this coin is similar to No. 206.



454. HAMBURG. Ducat.

(Gaedeckens 86, 87. Köhler 2864. Soothe 1510, 1511. Reimmann 893.  
Saurma 3404.)

*Obv.* The Madonna. ΠVE. ELLEN. GRACIA. 1497.

*Rev.* The Madonna, shield of the city at her feet. MONETAN. NO.  
HAMBURG.

455. SACHSEN. Half Schwertgroschen. Similar to No. 232.  
(Götz 4001.)

456. DAMM. Schilling.  
(Saurma 4844.)

*Obv.* Shield of Rügen on a long cross. MON — ETAN. N — OVAN.  
D — TM. 97.

*Rev.* Griffin. \* BVGESLAVS \* DVX \* STETTIN.

Issued by Bogislaus X, Duke of Pommerania (1474–1523).

457. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 434.  
(Saurma 1370.)



458. NÖRDLINGEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 1371.)

*Obv.* Double eagle. \* MONETIA • NOVIA • NORDLING • 1497

*Rev.* Armorial shield of Weinsberg. \* MAXIMILIANVS • ROMANOR • REX

Issued by Philip II, Lord of Weinsberg (1448–1503), to whom the mints of Frankfurt a./M., Nördlingen, and Basle were pledged.

459. ZWOLLE. Butgen.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 6.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city on a long cross. ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ — ΠΠΠ 97.

*Rev.* Armorial shield of the city. \* MONETIA • NOVIA • ZWOLL •

The butgen was a small base metal coin of the value of two plaks. *Vide* No. 460.

460. ZWOLLE. Plak.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 7.)

Similar to preceding but of about half the size.

461. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 5, 6.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield. \* MO • NO • HER • DE • BADE • DEI • TR • 1497.

*Rev.* Ornamented cross. SALVV — PAC • PO — EVLV • TV — VM • DN.

Issued by Frederick von Baden, Bishop of Utrecht from 1496 to 1517. The briquet occurs of the same date and of similar design.

462. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 445.

463. NAMUR. Demi patard.

(Chalon 217.)

*Obv.* Ornamental cross with a crown in the centre. IN + DOMINO + CONSIDO + PO 1897

*Rev.* Lion rampant. PHS + PROHIO + TVST + DVX + BG + CO + N.

Namur was an important mint under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Liège.

464. KÖLN. Rathszeichen.

(Cappe 1293.)

*Obv.* A crown separating 9 — A. B • VINI • CONSVL • COLO •

*Rev.* A cup separating 9 — A. BIBIT • CVM • LETICIA • (*i. e.* “Drink with gladness.”)

A token, as the reverse inscription would seem to indicate.

1498

465. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Saurma 4417.)

Similar to No. 232. Usually called Schneeberger Zinsgroschen.

466. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

(Köhler 3002.)

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing. • MONET̃A : NO — NORDLIN • 98*Rev.* The Imperial globe. ✥ MAXIMILIAN' : ROMANORV :  
REX .

467. NÖRDLINGEN. Half groschen.

(Saurma 1372.)

*Obv.* Double eagle. ✥ MONET̃A . NOṼA . NORDLING . 1898.*Rev.* Armorial shield of the city. MAXIMILIANVS • ROMANOR  
• REX

468. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4680, 4684, 4686.)

Similar to No. 437. There are half groschen of the same date.

469. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

Similar to No. 449, with 1898 and FRIORICI : D : G' — MARON  
: BRAN'

470. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.

(J. and F. 132.)



471. SITTEN. Thaler.

(Schult, R. 4752. Madai 892. Reimmann 2778.)

*Obv.* The Emperor Charlemagne seated, offering a sword to the  
bishop kneeling before him. ✥ NICOLAVS • EPS • SECVNIENS •  
++ REX ET CO + 1498.*Rev.* The arms of the bishop, surmounted by a mitre, within a cir-  
cle of sixteen shields.Issued by Nikolaus Schiner, Bishop of Sitten (in the Canton of Wallis), from  
1496 to 1499. There are varieties with SECVNIENS'



472. ERFURT. Pfennig.

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city with 98.

*Rev.* Blank.

473. GRONINGEN. Double jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 86.)

*Obv.* Long cross. Outer inscription: \* SIT \* NO — ME' \* ONI —  
BENED — ICTVM. Inner inscription: AN' \* O — N' \* NO — CCCX  
— CVIII.

*Rev.* Double eagle over diagonal shield of the city. \* MONETIT \*  
NOVA \* GRONINGENSIS \*

474. GRONINGEN. Double jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 87, 88, 89.)

*Obv.* Long cross. ANNO — DOMIN' — MCCCC — XCVIII.

*Rev.* As No. 473.

475. GRONINGEN. Jager.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 90, 91, 92, 93.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city on short cross. \* ANNO \* DOM-  
INI \* M \* CCCC \* XCVIII

*Rev.* As No. 473.

There are liards and plakcs of the same date and type.

476. FRISIA. Thaler.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 1.)

*Obv.* Two lions holding a shield with a double eagle, a crown above  
and 1498 below. \* DEI . GRATIA . REGES . RENATI .

*Rev.* Quartered armorial shield of Saxony and Frisia. \* ALBERT-  
TVS . DVX . SAXONIE . GVB . FRISIE

Frisia passed to the control of the Dukes of Saxony in the year 1090, and Albert,  
Margrave of Meissen, was the Governor from 1498 to 1506.

477. DEVENTER. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XI: 4.)

*Obv.* Similar to No. 304, with the date 1498.

*Rev.* Imperial globe in an ornamental frame. + MAXIMILIA-  
NVS \* ROMANORVM \* REX.

478. UTRECHT. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 9, 10.)

*Obv.* Cross with fleurs-de-lis in the angles. ANNO — DOMIN —  
MCCCC — XCVIII.

*Rev.* Diagonal shields of Utrecht and Baden, with a helmet above.  
MONET \* FREDERICI \* DEI \* TRIESTE.

*Vide* note to No. 461.

479. BRABANT. Double briquet. Similar to No. 445.

480. GARZ. Schilling. Similar to No. 325.

481. LIPPE. Mite or double pfennig.

(Grote 59.)

*Obv.* Ornamented cross with 1. 8. 9. 8 in the angles. MON NOV  
LEM EGO.

*Rev.* Shield with a rose in the centre. NOBIL. BERNHARD. L

Issued by Bernhard VII, Prince of Lippe from 1431 to 1511.

This principality issued coins from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and there is mention of *Lippenses denarii* in 1275, 1294, and 1296. The mints were inactive for about fifty years during the fifteenth century and the coinage was resumed in 1498 with the coin here described.

### 1499

482. LIPPE. Stuyver.

(Grote 60.)

*Obv.* Long cross with 1. 8. 9. 9. in the angles. MON NOV LEM  
GENS

*Rev.* Shield with a rose in the centre. NOB DNS \* BERNARD  
\* D.' \* LIPPE \*

This and the preceding are the only dated coins of Lippe issued during the fifteenth century.

483. DEVENTER. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 3.)

*Obv.* Large shield over ornamented cross. ΠΙΠ — DOM — ΠΠ —  
1899

*Rev.* Double eagle over the diagonal shields of Deventer and Oppersticht. ✠ MONETA \* NOV \* DE \* DAVENTRIA.

484. ZWOLLE. Double stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XVII: 3.)

*Obv.* Quartered armorial shield on short ornamented cross. ✠ ΠΠΠΟ  
\* DOMINI \* M \* C \* C \* C \* C \* XCIX \*

*Rev.* St. Michael under a canopy; at his feet the quartered armorial shield. ∞ — S' \* MICHAEL — L \* — P — ΠΠΟ' \* 3WOL' — *i. e. Sanctus Michael Patronus Zwollensis.*

The stuyver of the same year is similar to No. 392 except that the obverse has a quartered shield over the ornamented cross, with the date M. CCCC \* XCIX.

485. GRONINGEN. Double jager. Similar to No. 473.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 98, 99.)



486. GRONINGEN. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs XIV: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.)

There are numerous minor varieties of both the stuyver and half stuyver of this year, all of the types of Nos. 473, 474, and 475. Some of the readings are: \*MONET + NOV' - GRONINGEN', \*MONET' \* NOV' - \*GRONINGEN'S', and \*MONET . NOV' - GRONINGEN'S'

487. HOLLAND. Double briquet. Similar to No. 443.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 24, 25.)

488. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 26.)

Similar to No. 443, except that the obverse has a long ornamented cross instead of the fleece.

489. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXII: 29; XXIII: 30, 31, 43.)

*Obv.* As No. 444.

*Rev.* Similar to No. 443.

The briquets of this year are similarly inscribed.

490. HOLLAND. Double briquet.

(v. d. Chijs XXIII: 37, 38, 44; XXIV: 45, 48.)

*Obv.* Long ornamented cross. SIT + NOM — EN + ONI — BEN — DIC — TVM 1899.

*Rev.* Similar to No. 443, but varieties occur reading: MONET + NOV' + ARCHID + VVS + DVX + BG + C + H \*

491. NIMÈGUE. Sou. Similar to No. 264.

(v. d. Chijs I: 13.)

492. UTRECHT. Sou.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 11.)

*Obv.* Short ornamented cross. \* ANNO \* DOMINI \* M \* CCCC 99.

*Rev.* Arms of the city. \* MO' \* HERED \* DE \* BTD \* DEI \* TR'.

493. BRABANT. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 4, 5.)

*Obv.* St. Philip with sceptre and book, the quartered armorial shield below. STIPOTE . PH . INTERCEDE . PRO . NOBIS 1899.

*Rev.* Ornamented cross. PHS . DEI . GR . ARCHIDVX . VVST . DX . BVR . BRT .

Also called "Filips-gulden." There is a half of the same type.

494. BRABANT. Toison d'or, or gouden vlies.

(v. d. Chijs XXV: 1.)

*Obv.* Ornamental cross with the lion of Brabant in the centre. DILICTE \* IVSTICIAM \* QVI \* INDICATIS \* TERRA \* 1499. The last word is an abbreviation of "terram."

*Rev.* The ducal arms surrounded by the Order of the Golden Fleece, the latter held by two lions rampant. \* REX \* DEI \* GRAT \* ARCHID \* AUSTRI \* DVX \* BVRG \* B \* Z.

495. BRABANT. Double briquet.

*Obv.* Similar to No. 443, with date 1499.

*Rev.* Similar to No. 445.

496. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No 432.

(Reimmann 881.)



497. BREMEN. Four groten.

(Jungk 108-114. Reimmann 2250. Saurma 3370. Knyphausen 4644.)

*Obv.* A large key. \* MONETA \* NOVA \* BREMENENSIS \* 1499.

*Rev.* St. Peter seated on a throne, in one hand a key, in the other a book. Below, the armorial shield of Johann Rode. \* IOH'N \* DEI \* GR \* ARCH \* EP \* BR \*

Issued by Johann (III) Rode, Archbishop of Bremen from 1497 to 1511.



498. BREISACH. Dicken.

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city on a floriated cross in a compartment. \* MONETA \* BRISTACHENSIS \* 1499

*Rev.* The stoning of St. Stephen. \* S' \* STEPHANVS \* PRO-  
THOMART' \*



499. NÖRDLINGEN. Half schilling.

(Saurma 1373.)

Similar to No. 458, with the date reading 99, and occasionally 1499.

500. EIMBECK. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5401.)

*Obv.* The letter € in a beaded circle. ΠΝΟ : ΟΝΙ : ΜΑΑΑΑ.  
XCIX :

*Rev.* Same as obverse. ΜΟΝΕ : ΝΟΥΤ : ΕΜΒΕΑ : ΣΝ .

501. SACHSEN. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 4411.)

*Obv.* The Imperial globe. ΜΟΝΕΤΑ . ΝΟΥΤ . ΠΥΡΕΤΑ . ΛΙΠ'-  
ΕΝΣΙΣ . 99

*Rev.* John the Baptist. ΗΡΙ . ΠΛ . ΙΟ . Ο . Γ . ΟΥΟΥ . ΣΑΧΟΝΙ .

Issued at Leipzig by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann of the Ernestinian main line.

502. SACHSEN. Groschen.

(Götz 4106, etc.)

Similar to No. 232. There are varieties with this date of Zinsgroschen and Engelsgroschen.

503. HUNGARY. Thaler.

(Madai 310. Schult, R. 2352.)

*Obv.* St. Ladislaus on a galloping horse, with the date \* 1 \* 4 \* 99 \* below. ΣΑΝΟΤΥΣ — ΛΑΔΙΣΛΑΥΣ . ΡΕΧ.

*Rev.* Quartered arms of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bohemia. ΜΟΝ-  
ΕΤΑ . ΩΛΑΔΙΣΛΑΙ . ΡΕΓΙΣ . ΥΝΓΑΡΙΕ.

There are varieties reading ΣΑΝΟΤΥΣ and dated 1. 8. 99. This coin was not struck but cast.

504. THANN. Dicken.

(Meyer 9000. Madai 2337.)

*Obv.* Arms of the city on an ornamented cross. \* ΜΟΝΕΤΑ \* ΝΟ  
\* ΤΑΝΝΕΝΣΙΣ \* 1899.

*Rev.* St. Theobald seated, holding a staff. Σ' \* ΤΗΘΟΒΑ - ΛΟΥΣ  
\* ΕΡΣ \*

Thann obtained minting privileges in 1387 but did not issue coins until 1418, and the mint was closed in 1628.

505. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden.

(Saurma 1204.)

Similar to No. 449, with \* ΜΟΝΕ' : ΝΟΥΤ : ΠΥΡ : ΣΩΟΒΑΟΝ  
: 1899

## 506. NAMUR. Patard.

(Chalon 216.)

*Obv.* Long cross. SIT : NOMEN : DNI : BENEDICTV : 1899.*Rev.* Armorial shield. ✥ PHS : DEI : GRN : ARCHIDV : TVS : DVX BVR : CO : NT.

## 507. DAMM. Schilling. Similar to No. 456.

(Saurma 4845.)

## 508. STETTIN. Schilling.

Similar to No. 456, except that the obverse reads: MONE NOVN STETT. TIN. 99.

## 509. POMMERANIA. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Stettin-Pommern, Rügen, Gützkow, and Usedom, on a long cross, the figures 99 above. • BOGSL — TVS • D : G — • DVX • ST — ETINE*Rev.* The Madonna holding a child. CONSERVA • — NOS • DO' • NT •

## 510. FREIBURG (in Breisgau). Dicken.

(Meyer 8201.)

*Obv.* Head of a raven. ✥ GROSSVS • FRIBVRG' • IN • BRIS' 1899*Rev.* Seated Madonna. TVE • MAR — IT • GRN' • P'

This town in the Duchy of Baden was built in 1118 and the coinage is traced to the middle of the fourteenth century.



## 511. COLMAR. Dicken.

*Obv.* Eagle, a small shield of the city below. ✥ MONEITN : NO' • C — OLMAR \* 1899*Rev.* St. Martin on horseback, bestowing alms. S' \* MARTI — N' \* PATRO \*

The principal city of Upper Alsace; it obtained the right of seigniorage from the Emperor Charles IV, in 1376.

## 512. BRAUNSCHWEIG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Bust of a Saint holding the model of a church in his right hand. • SANCTVS • TVCTOR • MI • 99*Rev.* Lion. \* MONEITN • NOVN • BRVNSWICENSIS





513. BASLE. Dicken.

(Haller 1509. Madai 2073. Reimmann 6028. Saurma 1751.)

*Obv.* Armorial shield of the city, supported by two basilisks. *MON-ETTA \* BASILIENSIS \* 1499 \**

*Rev.* Madonna with child, standing on a crescent. *AVE \* MARIA \* — GRATIA \* P'*

514. BASLE. Tournosgroschen.

*Obv.* Armorial shield of city. *\* : GROSSVS BASILIENSIS : 99.*

*Rev.* Short cross. Outer inscription: *\* SALVE \* REGINA \* MISERICORDIE.* Inner inscription: *\* D — VLG — EDO — VIT — A.*

515. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4682, 4691.)

*Obv.* Short cross with four shields in the angles. *\* MONETA. ANNO. DOMINI. 1499.*

*Rev.* Double eagle. *\* IOACHIM \* ET ALB. MARCH. BRANDIO.*

Issued by Joachim and Albrecht who were the Electors from 1499 to 1513. There were mints at Berlin, Frankfurt on the river Oder (and which must not be confused with Frankfurt on the river Main), Stendal, and Krossen, and these appear on the coins, *e. g.* *ERACHOR, BERLINENSIS*, etc. There are half groschen of the same type, and also groschen of Johann Cicero, similar to No. 437.

## 1500

516. FRISIA. Stuyver.

(v. d. Chijs VI: 5.)

*Obv.* Long cross, with a star in each angle. Outer inscription: *DEI \* GR — ATIA \* R — EDES \* RE — GNANT.* Inner inscription: *ANN' — DOMI — I' MC — CCCC.*

*Rev.* Double eagle over diagonal shield. *\* ALBERTVS \* DVX \* SAXO' \* ZC' \* GVB'NT' \* PHR.*

*Vide* note to No. 476.

517. STETTIN. Schilling.

(Saurma 4848.)

Similar to No. 456, except that the obverse reads: *MONET — NOVIT — STET — I' M. V. A*

## 518. FRISIA. Double stuyver.

(Reimmann 9779.)

*Obv.* Double eagle. ✠ GVBERNATO' \* FRISI \* 1500.*Rev.* Short cross. Outer inscription. + EN' DIOTV' \* SIT \* NOMEN \* ONI \* ONI \* DEI' \* IHV \* XRI \* Inner inscription: + ALB'TVS \* DVX \* SAXO' \* ZC'.*Vide* note to No. 476.

## 519. UTRECHT. Florin d'or.

(v. d. Chijs XXI: 6, 7; XXII: 9, 12.)

*Obv.* Floriated cross with crowns and fleur-de-lis in the angles.

MO \* AVREA \* HATTA \* TRAPICT \* IN \* VRO.H \* 1500.

*Rev.* Similar to the obverse of No. 492.

There is a demi florin d'or of this type, the obverse reading MO' \* AV \* HAT \* TRAPICT \* I \* VROEHON \* 1500.

The armorial shield below the figure of the Saint indicate that the coins were issued for Maestricht. The silver vlies and stuyver are of similar design, and vary but slightly in the lettering.



## 520. SALZBURG. Gold gulden.

(Soothe 738. Reimmann 353. Saurma 851.)

*Obv.* Quartered armorial shield with date 1500 above. ✠ LEON-ARD' \* ARCHIEPI \* SALZBUR*Rev.* St. Rupert standing, at his feet the arms of Keutschach. ★ SANOIT' RV — DERT' EVS ★

Issued by Leonhardus von Keutschach, Archbishop of Salzburg from 1495 to 1519.

## 521. GÖTTINGEN. Körtling. Similar to No. 26.

(Saurma 3909.)

## 522. GOSLAR. Groschen.

*Obv.* Eagle. MONETA \* NOVA \* GOSLARIE \* 1700 (*sic*).*Rev.* Standing Madonna with child. MARIA MAT \* GRATIA.

This town must have possessed early minting privileges, as there is mention in 1088 of *VIII libras denariorum Goslariensum*.

## 523. DEVENTER. Stuyver. Similar to No. 483, with date 1500.

(v. d. Chijs XIII: 4.)



## 524. DEVENTER. Piedfort.

(v. d. Chijs XII: 25.)

*Obv.* St. Lebuinus holding a sceptre or staff and below the diagonally placed armorial shields of Deventer and Oppersticht. \* SCS' \* LEBVIN \* 1500.

*Rev.* In a compartment a large shield of Deventer, and to the left and right respectively smaller shields of Deventer and Oppersticht. MO' \* NO' \* DE \* DAVETRI \*

## 525. NÖRDLINGEN. Half schilling. Similar to No. 458.

## 526. NÖRDLINGEN. Gold gulden.

*Obv.* John the Baptist standing. MONETA : NOV' • — NOROLI : 1500

*Rev.* The Imperial globe. MAXIMILIAN : ROMANORI : REX

## 527. EIMBECK. Körtling.

(Knyphausen 5402.)

Similar to No. 500, but the date reads M : CCCC.

## 528. BRANDENBURG. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 449.

(Reimmann 499. Saurma 1205.)

## 529. FRANKFURT A./M. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 432.

(J. and F. 134. Saurma 2161.)

## 530. BRANDENBURG. Groschen.

(Saurma 4692, 4716. Farina 18.)

*Obv.* Short cross with four shields in the angles. MON — ANNO — DOMI — 1500.

*Rev.* Double eagle. \* IOTCHI. ET. ALB. MARCH. BRAN.

There are half groschen of the same type. *Vide* note to No. 515.

The issues for Frankfurt read:

*Obv.* MON — ERTO — HOR — MVA.

*Rev.* \* IOTCHIM. TCHIO. ELCA. BRAN.

## 531. SACHSEN. Gold gulden. Similar to No. 501.

## 532. SACHSEN. Thaler.

(Reimmann 4433, 4435. Madai 484.)

*Obv.* John the Baptist, the standing figure dividing the date 15—00. MONA — TREN — \* — DVCV — SXO.

*Rev.* Quartered arms with helmet above. ERIO — ALB — ER. IO — HTN.

Some varieties have on the reverse ERIO — GOR — G \* IOHTNN.

Issued by Friedrich III, Albrecht, and Johann of the Ernestinian main line.

## 533. POMMERANIA. Half Mark.

*Obv.* Quartered arms on a long cross. BVGSL — TVS • DV —  
X • STEIT — IN • M • V • C •

*Rev.* Madonna with child surrounded by rays. CONSERVAT \* —  
\* NOS DOMINAT

There are varieties with the obverse reading: BVGSLT — VS •  
DVX • — STEIT — IN • 1500

## 534. SALZBURG. Batzen. Similar to No. 520.

(Saurma 860.)

These coins are frequently called "Rübener," or "Rüben Batzen," from the turnip in the armorial shield of the Archbishop.

## 535. THE PALATINATE. Gold gulden.

(Farina 2493. Reimmann 7565.)

*Obv.* Three armorial shields in triangular position, with the letter  
P above them. \* PHILIP : PAL : RE : ELECT : IMPER : 1500

*Rev.* Madonna surrounded by rays. .. TVE : GR : PLE — IN :  
DN<sup>9</sup>TECV :

Issued by Philip I, Elector Palatine from 1476 to 1508.



## 536. BRAUNSCHWEIG. Groschen.

Similar to No 512, with date 1700 (*sic*).

Braunschweig obtained the right of seigniorage before the thirteenth century, as there is a reference in the year 1204 to *Sifridus et Henricus monetarii*.

## 537. ST. GALLEN. Dicken.

*Obv.* Eagle. STNCTVS \* OTHMARVS \* 1500

*Rev.* Standing bear. MONETA \* NO \* STNCTI : GALLI \*

## 538. MÜHLHEIM. Groschen. Similar to No. 322.

(Saurma 2991.)

## 539. STOLBERG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Floriated cross with armorial shields in the angles. \* GROS-  
SVS 3 NWS 3 COIT 3 I 3 STALBERG 3 1700. (*sic*).

*Rev.* Armorial shield with stag, a helmet above. H 3 S 3 H 3 I 3  
ET 3 BODO 3 CO 3 I 3 STALBERG

Issued by Henry VIII, Henry the Younger, and Botho.



## 540. HUNGARY. Thaler.

*Obv.* Quartered arms of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bohemia; at the sides KREMITZ (*sic*) and TVRSO, with inscription: \* MONETA \* WLADISLAI \* D \* G \* REGIS \* VNGARIE \* 1500.

*Rev.* St. Ladislaus on a galloping horse. SANCIVS \* LADISLAI — VS \* REX \* VNGARIE \*\*

## ADDENDA

## 1436

## 33\*. BATENBURG. Groschen.

*Obv.* Short cross. Outer inscription: \* ANNO : DNI' : MILLESIM-  
OCCCC : XXXVI Inner inscription: \* MONETA : NOV : DE : BT

*Rev.* Bust of the Emperor Charlemagne holding the model of a church in his right hand and the Imperial globe in his left; a shield below. \* THEODRICVS : — : BRON' — \*.

Dietrich II von Bronckhorst, Duke of Batenburg (1432–1451), copied the types of the groschen of Aachen. This probably unique coin is described in detail in the *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, 1913, pp. 5370, 5371.

## 1477

183\*. BOLSWARD. Escalin. Similar to No. 184, *infra*.  
(v. d. Chijs IV: 8.)

## 1479

## 208\*. WOLFHAGEN. Pfennig.

*Obv.* The half-length figure of a Landgrave holding a sword in his right hand and the Imperial globe in his left. ANNO \* DNI \* MCC-  
CCLXXIX.

*Rev.* A tower with triple gateway; over the centre door a human head and over each of the side entrances a banner. MONETA \* WOLFH-  
HAGEN \*

This town obtained the right of seigniorage from Duke Henry I of Hessen, in 1264, and in the following year a mint must have been in operation as there is reference to a *Conradus monetarius*. The above described coin is probably unique, and there is no reference to any pieces having been struck here after the fifteenth century.



MAP SHOWING THE TOWNS ISSUING COINS DATED BEFORE 1501

The numerals show the year the first dated coins were issued in each town



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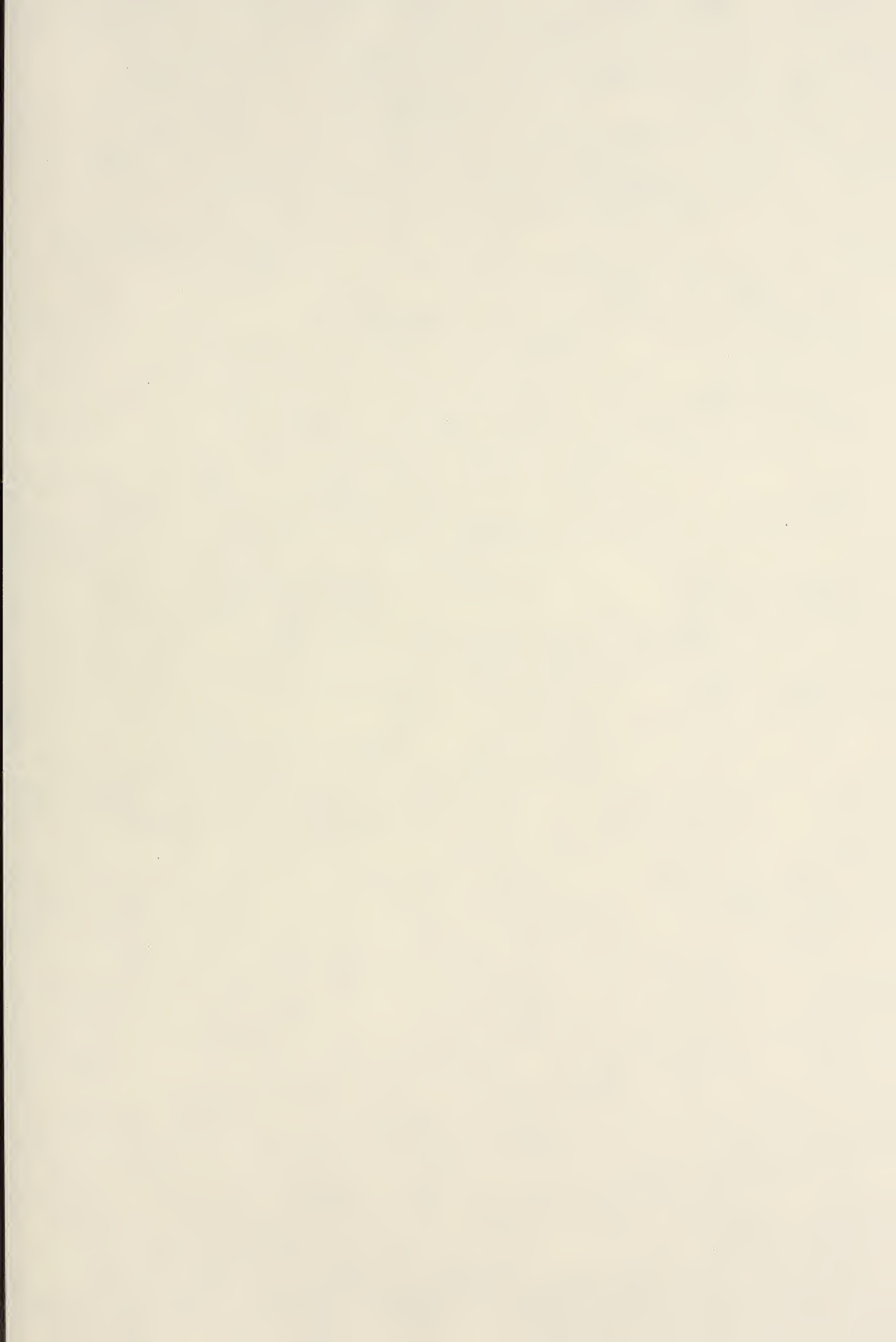
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